Volume 163 No. 15

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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April 13 1953

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Q. *For what kinds of products is Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Regular Type, intended?*

A. It is ideally suited for oral products, such as tablets, capsules, dry and liquid nutritive supplements and multivitamin preparations.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

APR 13 1953

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Tung Oil, Nuts Quota Is Set Up For Imports

Yielding to producer demands, the Department of Agriculture last week placed imports of tung oil and tung nuts under a quota, limiting the amount that can be brought into the country to 2,000,000 pounds of the oil or its equivalent until June 30. The quota is exclusive of any quantities that were in transit to the United States prior to April 8, the effective date of the order.

The import restrictions were imposed two weeks after department officials conferred with a group of tung oil producers, importers and consumers and received conflicting views on the need for limiting imports. The department explained, in announcing the quota, that the controls were required to prevent unnecessary expenditures under the price support program for tung nuts and to prevent interference with the orderly storing or marketing of domestically produced oil.

Importers who are desirous of receiving authorizations to import tung oil or tung nuts must submit an application by May 1 to the Director of Requirements and Allocations. Individual quotas will be issued only to those persons who imported any of the products during the period April 1, 1952-March 31, 1953. Applicants must submit documentary evidence satisfactory to the director showing the imports of each such product through customs, made in his own name as the importer of record during the specified base period.

Quotas to Be Apportioned

The total quota of tung oil and tung nuts will be apportioned among, and import authorizations will be issued to, individual importers on the basis of the proportion of total imports in the base period of tung oil and tung oil equivalent of tung nuts by each importer, and such other factors as must be considered to avoid inequities.

Although the tung oil or tung nuts which were in transit on the effective date of the order, April 8, are not counted as part of the total quota, it is still necessary that the importers get approval from the director to bring the oil or nuts into the country before the items can clear customs. Importers should make immediate application for such authorization, supplying documentary evidence with their ap-

—*Continued on page 85*

Tungsten, Molybdenum Use Restraints Removed

Restrictions on the monthly production of high speed steels containing a high tungsten content were removed last week by the National Production Authority, with the revocation of Schedule B of NPA Order M-80.

At the same time officials of the NPA iron and steel division announced revocation of use control over pure tungsten and pure molybdenum by abolishing NPA Order M-81. Allocation of pure tungsten under M-81 was ended by NPA on Sept. 12, 1952. Pure molybdenum, however, is produced from materials allocated under Order M-80 and, in effect, remains under allocation.

Removal of the M-81 use restrictions on pure tungsten is estimated to affect approximately 10,000 pounds per month. The supply at present is much greater than the current or foreseeable future demand. The over-all tungsten supply available in the United States has increased during the past twenty-one months from about 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 pounds per month, due to conservation and a larger availability of tungsten concentrates.

Prior to the revocation of Schedule B, melters of high speed steels and tool steels were restricted to a maximum of 20 percent per month of high tungsten steels out of their total production of high speed steels for the month. The melting

Flemming Nomination Backed

Dr. Arthur Flemming was approved April 7 by the senate banking committee for appointment as director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Dr. Flemming's nomination was forwarded to the senate for confirmation earlier by President Eisenhower. He has been serving as Acting Director of the agency since the resignation of Henry W. Fowler last January.

Columbium-Tantalum Purchaser Appointed

A fourth purchasing agent—Kennametal, Inc., of Latrobe, Pa.—has been appointed in the government's program for acquiring columbium-tantalum ores and concentrates for stockpiling and other defense purposes, Howard I. Young, Deputy Administrator of Defense Materials Procurement Agency, has announced.

The purchase program, which provides for payment of a bonus to the producer, runs to December 31, 1956, or until 15,000,000 pounds of contained, combined columbium-tantalum pentoxide have been purchased. Thus far, approximately 600 tons of ores and concentrates containing varying amounts of columbium-tantalum have been bought, most of it from abroad. The program was inaugurated May 30, 1952, but the first purchases were made only recently.

Zinc Export Restrictions Are Taken Off by DMPA

Revocation of an order issued early in the present mobilization program to control the exporting of zinc has been announced by Howard I. Young, Deputy Administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

The order, Mineral Order No. 3 or MO-3, applied specifically to so-called toll agreements under which zinc ore is processed and the finished product is returned to the owner.

At the time the order was issued, zinc was under a domestic ceiling price of 17½ cents but was bringing substantially higher prices on the foreign markets. That situation has long since changed, Mr. Young pointed out. During the past several months, large quantities of foreign zinc have been put on the market with the result that both domestic and foreign prices of the metal have fallen sharply.

Metals Checks to Relax

Most of the steel, copper and aluminum controlled materials will be licensed for export on an "open-end" basis for the third quarter of 1953, the Office of International Trade announced last week. This action follows the recent decision by the Office of Defense Mobilization to terminate the Controlled Materials Plan at the end of the second quarter.

Bread Softener Withdrawal Requested After Court Action

Commissioner Charles Crawford of the Food and Drug Administration last week called on producers of polyoxyethylene monostearate to withdraw their products from the market as food product ingredients in view of the action of the Supreme Court of the United States April 6 in refusing to review the so-called "bread softener" cases.

Appeals made to the court by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals were rejected by the court without comment. A third case, involving substantially the same question of the lawfulness of the action of the Federal Security Administrator in denying the use of this chemical type of emulsifying agent in bread, is still pending in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Crawford's Comments

Commenting on the supreme court's refusal to review, Commissioner Crawford said:—

"The supreme court's action on April 6 has ended the judicial review of the bread standards sought by Atlas Powder Company and Glyco Products Company with reference to their brands of the chemical softener, polyoxyethylene monostearate. The regulation was sustained by the court of appeals as completely justified by the facts brought out at the hearings, and the supreme court has refused to intervene.

"Prolonged investigations have not shown that polyoxyethylene monostearate is safe; on the contrary, they raise substantial questions as to its safety. They do establish that it lengthens the time in which bread remains soft and thus may deceive consumers as to its freshness. We believe, as a matter of public responsibility, the administrative determination and its judicial affirmance should be accepted and that these chemical softeners should be withdrawn from all food until safety is

—*Continued on page 66*

Copper Stockpile Buying Discontinued by Government

The Office of Defense Mobilization announced April 9 that the government has discontinued making any more commitments for the purchase of copper for the national stockpile. Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, acting director, emphasized that the action does not affect the status of the copper stockpile and the stockpile goal for this metal is not being changed. Existing contracts for purchases are not affected. "The action has been taken to prevent added strain on a market which is in not too plentiful supply," Dr. Flemming said.

Controls Measure Up In Senate This Week

Legislation empowering the President to impose a ninety-day freeze on prices and wages in event of a major emergency, and extending the authority to allocate materials for military and atomic energy contracts for another two years is scheduled for consideration by the senate this week.

The Republican policy committee decided, it was announced, to give priority to the measure, S. 1081, immediately following passage of the tidelands bill as a result of the quick approval given the bill last week, by the banking committee, and the desire to beat the April 30 deadline on authority to control rents, which is proposed to be continued for another year.

As reported by the committee, the bill is about as proposed by the chemical industry and other industry spokesmen at extended hearings, and in a form said to be acceptable by the President. Earlier proposals of Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana, chairman of the committee, for stand-by controls, that would be invoked in case of emergency, were abandoned in face of strong objections of industry.

Hold-the-Line Measure

The ninety-day freeze applies to prices, wages and rents and is intended to hold the line against inflationary price movements during a sudden emergency, until congress can act on more extensive and detailed control legislation. To invoke the freeze, the bill requires the President to make a finding that it is necessary in the interest of national security and economic stability. The base date of the freeze can be either the levels prevailing on the business day preceding the freeze, or the nearest date within the preceding thirty days on which, in the President's judgment, price, wage or rent levels were generally representative.

In the matter of materials controls, the bill extends the authority of the defense production act to issue priorities to allocate materials until June 30, 1955. This authority is limited to military and AEC projects. However, the President can allocate materials in the civilian market if scarcities or national defense needs create a significant dislocation of normal distribution to such a degree as to create appreciable hardship.

Would Repeal Section 104

Section 104 of the DPA act, providing for import control on fats and oils and dairy products, which has been strongly

—*Continued on page 37*

Farm Bureau Federation Backs Pretesting of Chemical Additives

The American Farm Bureau Federation, in a statement of policy approved last week, went on record as favoring compulsory pretesting of new chemical additives to foods and the approval of such additives by a qualified government agency before the food can be placed in marketing channels.

At the same time, the federation endorsed the objectives of the Miller bill (H.R. 4277) for regulating the use of pesticides, and opposed any change in the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act of 1947. Under this act, registration of a pesticide depends upon a showing that the product is safe and efficacious for the purpose for which it is to be sold with the burden of proof resting upon the manufacturers.

The federation's statement favoring the pretesting of chemical additives did not attempt to express approval of any particular legislative proposal on this subject, but was only an expression of policy in the matter. Because of the influence of the federation in the legislative activities of congress, however, its position in the matter is deemed significant.

Federation's Policy Given

The federation's policy on food additives as approved is as follows:—

1. "We believe it is the responsibility of food producers and processors to exert every effort toward the production and distribution of foods which are wholesome and nutritous and to assure adequate safeguards against contamination or adulteration which would render human food unwholesome."

2. "We believe food producers and processors should continue to improve their food products from the standpoint of nutritive value, wholesomeness, palatability and convenience, and that public health and welfare should continue to be the first consideration in such efforts."

3. "We believe every substance not proved safe by long usage in human diet should be subject to question as an ingredient in food, and that this question should be resolved by adequate animal experimentation."

4. "We believe every new substance proposed for use in human food should be subjected to adequate pretesting by the manufacturer or commercial user and that such pretesting should be required by law."

5. "We believe further that the law should require that the result of such animal experimentation in pretesting new substances proposed for use in food shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate qualified government agency with proper provision for appeal, review and adjudication before the substance is allowed to be used in food sold to the public."

Export Licensing Rules Relieved by OIT Order

Present requirements in export licensing procedures were simplified to ease the burden on exporters in a series of changes announced April 9 by the Office of International Trade. Among the changes were the following:—

1. The validity period of currently outstanding export licenses was extended to the last day of the month in which the licensee expires; 2. The requirement that general in-transit licenses can not be used for commodities on OIT's accepted list has been changed to exempt Canada from this provision, and 3. Exporters may now name optional ports of unloading on the shippers export declaration and the bill of lading.

Castor Oil Curbs on Use Lifted as Supply Improves

Defense food order No. 1, which placed restrictions on the use of castor oil has been suspended, effective retroactively to April 1, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. The department said that the suspension is based on improved availabilities of the oil and in accordance with recommendations of the industrial oils advisory committee.

The action permits unlimited use and inventory holdings of castor oil, and suspends the requirements for submitting certificates to the department in connection with receipts of castor oil. Record keeping requirements of the order are continued in effect.

Chemical Engineers Set Canada Meeting Plans

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the chemical engineering division of the Chemical Institute of Canada will hold a joint conference in Toronto April 26 through 29. Eighteen technical papers, a symposium on communications for action in an organization, three guest speakers and a variety of plant tours will make up the program.

Some 700 chemical engineers and executives representing a wide variety of industries in Canada and the United States will hear the latest developments in chemical engineering. Six of the seven leading American universities that are presenting papers will discuss recent developments in the fundamentals of distillation and extraction, with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., presenting two papers on radio-chemical techniques.

Three papers will be concerned with sulphite liquors covering alcohol production, decationization and the "Surfox" process. Other papers will consider the Biazzi continuous process of manufacturing nitroglycerine, ion exchange mechanisms and recovery of sulphur from zinc concentrates. The increasing development of plant design in Canada is to be reflected by two Canadian papers on process plant design and the use of scale models in plant design.

The guest speaker at the luncheon meeting on April 27 will be Robert H. Saunders, chairman of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario, who will discuss the hydroelectric situation in Ontario and the St. Lawrence waterway development. The luncheon speaker on the following day will be C. F. Braun, who will wind up a symposium on communications for action in an organization with an address on accounting as a means of communication. Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, director of the United Nations Technical Assistance Program, will be the speaker at the banquet that evening.

On April 29, five plant tours covering jet engine manufacture, detergent and soap manufacture, steel processing, can manufacture, paper production, commodity manufacture and heavy chemical manufacture will be carried out. The tours will cover an area from Toronto to Niagara Falls.

Govt. Influence in Business To Lessen, SOCMA Hears

Government is going to be a less important factor in the business picture in the future, George B. Bookman, economics reporter for the Washington bureau of *Time* magazine, told members of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at their meeting in New York last week.

"Decisions made by consumers and by business will have more impact on the business curve than decisions made by government," Mr. Bookman stated. "This kind of government in Washington places great responsibility on you as business men. If you really believe in less government spending, less government regulation and lower taxes, then it is up to you to support the government in programs that will bring that about. In very practical terms, that means that you must be willing to see the government reduce its spending, even on a program that has been helping your business. If you really want government to get out of private industry, then you can't make any exceptions, not even for a government program that brings you a direct benefit," the speaker continued.

"The new free enterprise climate in Washington will not work unless it has the whole-hearted support, not merely the lip service, of American business men. And if there should come a downward dip in the economy, it will be up to business in the first instance to handle the situation. This is the kind of administration that businessmen asked for. Businessmen can do a great deal to determine whether it succeeds," Mr. Bookman concluded.

Copper Allocation Tonnage Up During First Quarter

The National Production Authority announced that 380,217 short tons of refined copper were allocated during the first quarter of the current year. This compares with allocations of 379,953 short tons during the fourth quarter and 402,972 short tons during the third quarter of last year.

The allocation to brass mills for the first three months of this year were 47.2 percent of the total for all users of refined copper. Copper wire mills received 47.9 percent and foundries and miscellaneous users were allocated 4.9 percent.

Pfizer Sets Up New Unit, Combines Anti-TB Agents

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., disclosed at its annual meeting last week that negotiations for operation of a joint company have been completed with Ochei Tanabe & Co., Ltd., a Japanese pharmaceutical firm, and that a new product "Streptohydrazid," combining streptomycin and isoniazid, has been developed.

At the same time, Robert C. Porter, secretary of the company, was elected to

Robert C. Porter

the board of directors. Mr. Porter joined Pfizer in 1951 as counsel. He had previously been associated with the law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore, New York, and with the Chemical Bank & Trust Company as a vice-president.

John E. McKeen, president and board chairman, reported that the new joint company will purchase terramycin in bulk

—*Continued on page 37*

Eli Lilly President

E. N. Beesley has been advanced to the presidency of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., in one of a series of top level changes announced last week. J. K. Lilly, former president, has moved to the position of vice-chairman of the board of directors and F. M. Hadley has become a member of the board and executive vice-president, filling Mr. Beesley's former position.

Magnesium Export License Filing Date Now April 30

The filing period for license applications to export magnesium in the second quarter of 1953, which was previously established as April 6-April 20, has been extended to April 30, the Office of International Trade announced last week. The commodities covered are magnesium metal powder (Schedule B No. 619152), magnesium metal and alloys in crude form and scrap (664547) and magnesium semi-fabricated forms (664549).

Price Index Drops Again

Despite slight advances in the majority of markets, large index declines in the heavy chemicals and oils, fats and waxes markets resulted in a decline of 0.24 point in the overall OPD index. As had been the case the preceding week, price declines in the oil meals helped to bring the price trend of the oils, fats and waxes market downward. Also reduced in this market were copra, lard, and coconut, palm, peanut and soybean oils. Among advances were refined Carnauba wax, coconut, corn and soybean acids in addition to oiticica, safflower, tung and soybean foots oils.

The heavy chemicals market featured sodium formate as its sole advance and lead, quicksilver and tin as declines. The market having the strongest advance in index was essential oils. Among items advanced were cardamom, cassia, wormwood and abies siberica oils. Reduced were nutmeg, Spanish rosemary and vetiver oils. The protective coatings materials market had an upward trend. Advances in dry colors in the blues, greens and reds were noted. Lead monosilicate and lead pigments were reduced.

Imported chlorophyll, Brazilian menthol and skimmed milk powder were reduced in the drugs and fine chemicals markets. The price trend in the textile and leather chemicals market was downward with reductions noted in acetic anhydride, egg albumen and potato starch, on spot. The botanical market showed a slight advance in index with Irish moss and myrrh gum among items advanced. Barberry root bark, ginger root and Zanzibar clove were reduced.

The sole price change in the petroleum derivatives market was an advance in No. 6 fuel oil at all east coast and Gulf ports. Tankage at Chicago was reduced in the agricultural chemicals market. A further advance in benzol prices was noted in the coal chemicals market in addition to an increase in piperidine prices.

Except for twenty changes in botanicals listed on page 71, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, coconut, 3c. per lb. (82).
Corn, 1c. per lb. (82).
Soybean, 1c. per lb. (82).
Benzol, pure, nitration, Minnequa, 3c. per gal. (54).
Blue, alkali, dry, 20c. per lb. (77).
toner, litho flushed, 10c. per lb.
Chinese, 3c. per lb.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, 60c. per lb.
Milori, 3c. per lb.
Prussian, insol., 3c. per lb.
Soda, CP, bronze, 3c. per lb.
Victoria toner, molybdic, 20c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 3c. per lb. (49).
Fuel oil, heavy, bunker C, #6, East coast and Gulf ports, 10-13c. per bbl. (52).
Green, brilliant-thioflavin toner, molybdated, 60c. per lb. (77).
Chrome, CP, 5-30% blue content, 1c. per lb. 31-50%, 2c. per lb.
Oil, abies siberica, 50c. per lb. (73).
Almond, nat., bitter, FPA, 65c. per lb. (73).
NF, 40c. per lb.
Bois de rose, Brazil, 25c. per lb. (73).
Cardamom, $3 per lb. (73).
Cassia, USP, 25c. per lb. (73).
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¾c. per lb. (82).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (82).
Safflower, ¼c. per lb. (82).
Soybean foots, 95%, ¾c. per lb. (82).
Sperm, ½c. per lb. (82).
Tung, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (82).
Vetiver, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (73).
Wormwood, 10c. per lb. (73).
Piperadine, 98%, 30c. per lb. (54).
Red, cadmium lithopone, 2c. to 13c. per lb. (77).
Para toner, 10c. per lb.
Rhodamine, molybdated PMA, 45c. per lb.
Toluidin toner, 10c. per lb.
Sodium formate, ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb. (82).
Carnauba, No. 3, ref., 1c. per lb. (82).

Prices Reduced

Acetic anhydride, ½c. per lb. (49).
Copra, $10 per ton (82).
Chlorophyll, imported, $2 per lb. (59).
Egg albumen, flake, 8c. per lb. (49).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (82).
Lead metal, ½c. per lb. (40).
Monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb. (77).
Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton (82).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (77).
Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb. (59).
Milk powder, skimmed, ½c. per lb. (59).
Oil, castor, Braz., No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (82).
Coconut, crude, 1¼c. per lb. (82).
Nutmeg, WI, 15c. per lb. (73).
Palm, ⅞c. per lb. (82).
Peanut, crude, 1½c. per lb. (82).
ref., 1½c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, 15c. per lb. (73).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (82).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Vetiver, Haitian, 35c. per lb. (73).
Java, $4 per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (77).
Peanut meal, $2 to $2.50 per ton (82).
Potato starch, spot, ½c. per lb. (49).
Quicksilver, $4 per flask (40).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (82).
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia (50).
Tin, 9½c. per lb. (40).
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb. (82).

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OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

April 10, 1953	April 3, 1953	April 11, 1952
106.96	107.20	109.75

Sulphuric Acid Data From UK Reported

The National Sulphuric Acid Association, a British organization, has reported statistics covering sulphuric acid operations in the United Kingdom for 1952. Data on sulphuric acid and oleum last year in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 are as follows:—

	Chamber only	Contact only	Chamber and contact
Stock, January 1	33,644	42,128	75,772
Production	572,107	933,366	1,505,473
Receipts	83,744	53,118	*136,862
Oleum feed	.....	5,903	5,903
Adjustments	—222	—459	—237
Use	320,481	427,166	747,647
Despatches	337,948	568,482	906,430
Stock, December 31	30,844	39,326	70,170
Total capacity represented	772,920	1,261,920	2,034,840
Percentage production	74.0%	74.0%	74.0%

* Includes 9,571 tons of imported acid.

Data on raw materials used in sulphuric acid production follow in tons:—

	Stock, Jan. 1	Receipts	Use	Stock, Dec. 30
Zinc concentrates	53,161	190,677	165,143	78,670
Pyrites	111,255	234,300	217,500	127,958
Spent oxide	247,679	249,420	231,329	238,049
Sulphur and H_2S	74,931	218,461	227,542	62,185
Anhydrite	370	170,096	175,951	515

Consumption of sulphuric acid and oleum, including all imported acid, by trade uses in the United Kingdom during 1952 follows in tons of 100 percent of H_2SO_4:—

Accumulators	9,304
Agricultural purposes	8,216
Bichromate and chromic acid	13,312
Bromine	12,187
Clays (fuller's earth, etc.)	7,313
Copper pickling	2,399
Dealers	10,464
Drugs and fine chemicals	14,948
Dyestuffs and intermediates	44,455
Explosives	24,714
Export	1,630
Glue, gelatin and size	416
Hydrochloric acid	52,801
Hydrofluoric acid	11,058
Iron pickling (including tinplate)	98,625
Leather	3,107
Lithopone	9,449
Metal extraction	1,796
Oil refining and petroleum products	70,744
Oils (vegetable)	10,268
Paper, etc.	3,580
Phosphates (industrial)	903
Plastics, not otherwise classified	19,478
Rayon and transparent paper	152,363
Sewage	9,448
Soap and glycerin	19,328
Sugar refining	595
Sulphate of ammonia	278,517
Sulphates of copper, nickel, etc	26,198
Sulphate of magnesium	3,663
Superphosphates	370,310
Tar and benzol	18,180
Textile uses	19,771
Titanium oxide	97,016
Unclassified	125,667
Total	*1,552,023

* Includes 21,993 tons of imported acid.

Chemical Alumni Speaker

H. B. McCoy, acting administrator of the National Production Authority, will be the guest speaker at the spring meeting of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, to be held May 1 at the Lexington hotel, New York. The meeting will start at 6 p.m. and following Mr. McCoy's talk refreshments will be served.

Valspar Buys Eagle-Picher Paint Plant in McCook, Ill.

The Valspar Corporation, New York, announced last week that it had purchased the McCook, Ill., paint manufacturing plant of the Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In addition, Valspar purchased all the manufacturing equipment and intends to use the plant for the manufacture of Valspar paints, varnishes and enamels. The expansion of facilities will be used to provide improved service to dealers and distributors throughout the mid-west, it was reported.

Present production capacity of the plant is in excess of 1,500,000 gallons annually, but present plans call for further expansion of output. Production will start immediately, it was said.

Beta-Alanine Price Cut

A price reduction of "Good-rite" beta-alanine has been announced by R. P. Kenney, sales manager of chemicals for the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The new price is $3.20 per pound, a reduction of 45 cents.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The probabilities that President Eisenhower plans to be more firm in his approach to congress on controversial issues that threaten his administration were seen by some observers in his action last week of sending a special message to the senate and house on extension of the trade agreements act. He wants a straight out extension of the law for one year with no changes.

Since his inauguration, January 20, Mr. Eisenhower has maintained a hands-off policy towards congress, relying on the members to settle the issues in a way they think best. This has been especially evident in connection with the tidelands legislation, the standby control legislation, and other measures of lesser importance. The trade agreements controversy, however, was threatening to get out of hand, and Mr. Eisenhower thought it best to make his position clear.

The trade agreements act expires June 12 by its own terms and while nobody expects congress to let it die, there has been a strong movement to extend it with restrictions, either on the President's authority to modify duties, or restrict oil imports, or both. The house ways and means committee has scheduled April 22 as the date for starting hearings on the extension legislation.

Mr. Eisenhower has, in effect, recommended to congress that it make no changes in the law at this time, but to let it run for another year until he can complete a study of the trade situation as it exists today. This study is being conducted for the President by Louis Douglas, a conservative Democrat and former Ambassador to London. Mr. Eisenhower has promised to consult with congress in developing the recommendations that may grow out of this study.

Munitions Board on Way Out

The Munitions Board is on the way out. The transfer of its stockpiling function to the Office of Defense Mobilization under Reorganization Plan No. 3 now being studied by congress was the first step in the direction of liquidating the board.

Secretary of Defense Wilson has in mind replacing the board chairman with an Assistant Secretary of Defense for supply. The assistant secretary would have far broader authority than does the Munitions Board chairman, simply by reason of the fact that he would be on a higher level of authority in government and has the power to enforce his decisions upon the services.

All procurement, supply and distribution problems now handled by the board would be delegated to the new assistant secretary, along with various splinter outfits, such as defense traffic service. Congressional action would be required to create the new assistant secretary post, but this will not be difficult. Congressional members long have advocated a procurement czar in place of the board.

The board was created by the unification act of 1947. Mr. Wilson and his deputy, Rober M. Kyes, had some dealings with it in civilian life and made a review of it their first order of business upon taking office.

Radioisotopes Use Increasing

Private industry is now beginning to use radioisotopes in appreciable quantities on the assembly line. There are five commercial firms turning out radioactive compounds, who purchase them "wholesale," so to speak from the AEC, and put them up in salable compounds, and according to information available to the

—*Continued on page 38*

Oil Cartel Complaint Due Against US, Alien Firms

A civil complaint will be filed against several major American and other oil companies for violation of the anti-trust laws through an international oil cartel, Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced April 9. The suit is expected to be filed in a few days.

On January 28, the grand jury investigation of the alleged cartel was adjourned until April 28 by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to enable the attorney general to confer with other officials of the government on the questions of policy and national security involved in the investigation.

Mr. Brownell said that he has conferred with the President, cabinet officers, and the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and decided to file the civil anti-trust complaint. He said that the filing of the complaint would be followed promptly by an application for an order of the court directing the companies to produce documents in the United States relating principally to their operations abroad and the impact of these activities upon the foreign commerce of the United States.

Documents to Be Screened

To guard against a public disclosure of documents which might have an adverse effect upon the national security, a screening committee will scrutinize all documents produced by the companies. In cases of disagreement over national security questions the decision will be made by the President.

The attorney general did not disclose what action the department will take with respect to the grand jury investigation. He pointed out that the grand jury proceedings are a matter for the court to decide. It appeared unlikely, however, that the department would recommend that the investigation be continued.

International Situation Considered

Explaining his decision to file a civil complaint, Mr. Brownell said that it had been decided, in view of existing world tension, that the necessary enforcement of the anti-trust laws against an alleged world petroleum cartel should, in the interest of the national security, be pursued through civil proceedings. This policy, he added, has the endorsement of two Presidents, two secretaries of state or their principle representatives, two secretaries of defense and the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, the central intelligence agency, and a number of present and former cabinet officers.

M. W. Kellogg Sets Up New Chemical, Petrochemical Unit

M. W. Kellogg, New York, has established a special division devoted exclusively to the process design of plants for the petrochemical and chemical fields.

In addition to the establishment of the new division within its process department, Kellogg, a subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., will further increase its activities in the petrochemical and chemical fields by additional emphasis in its research and development department and by continuing to acquire rights for new chemical processes which supplement designs already developed by the company, it was reported. Charles C. King, who has been associated with Kellogg's process department for fourteen years, is in charge of the new division.

L. J. Kelly, who had been a senior project manager, has been placed in charge of the newly-established refinery process division. Both divisions will function under Paul F. Swanson, manager of the process engineering department. Mr. King will be responsible for Kellogg's present and future work on such processes as those for the production of olefins, higher alcohols, acetone, ammoria, urea, aromatics, phenol and other cyclic alcohols, and phthalic anhydride. As manager of the refinery process division, Mr. Kelly is charged with responsibility for process design of all refinery units, excepting those in the lubricating oil and petrochemical fields.

Ciba Appoints Marshall, Dyche Vice-Presidents

Frank B. Common, chairman of the board of Ciba States, Ltd., has announced the appointments of Dr. Harry B. Marshall and David B. Dyche as vice-presidents.

Dr. Marshall will be in charge of the Toms River Division, which will operate the new $18,000,000 vat dyestuffs plant at Toms River, N. J. He will continue in his present post as president of Ciba Company, Inc. Mr. Dyche is treasurer of Ciba States and president and treasurer of the Cincinnati Chemical Works.

Fats, Oils Marketable Abroad If Competitive

United States fats and oils can continue to find a ready market in Europe if their price and quality are competitive with similar products offered by other supplying countries, according to a Department of Agriculture specialist who has just returned from a first-hand study of the European fats and oils market.

The study was conducted by Paul E. Quintus, head of the Foreign Agricultural Service's fats and oils division. The purpose was to obtain up-to-date information concerning trends in probable United States exports of fats and oils, especially lard, tallow, soybeans, and fish oil. Countries covered were Spain, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, western Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

The importance of competitive price and quality relations has increased, Mr. Quintus reported, because expanded world production has lessened European dependence upon United States fats and oils. He said that lack of dollar exchange is a serious deterrent to trade, but that undue emphasis on the dollar problem tends to obscure the more fundamental price and quality issue.

Europeans Prefer U. S. Goods

Mr. Quintus stated that if price relationships are "right", Europeans generally prefer to buy fats, oils and oilseeds from the United States because of proximity, dependability of deliveries, and a history of friendly trading. He also observed that because they are the least expensive, fats, inedible tallows and greases from the United States are becoming increasingly important to western Europe's soap industry. Exports to Europe should remain at the 1952 rate (more than 300 million pounds) during 1953 and possibly increase. However, non-soap detergents have been introduced in most countries of western Europe and represent a potential threat to tallows and greases in future years, he said.

Lard in Favored Position

United States lard also is in a favored position on a price basis, Mr. Quintus said, but only the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria can be looked upon as lard markets under normal conditions, partly because of declining consumption. Other European countries are self-sufficient or have small export balances. The level of exports depends largely upon the United Kingdom, where the dollar problem is the true basis for restricted trade.

In appraising the future export demand for edible vegetable oils, the new role of inedible tallow and greases in the export market must be taken into account,

—*Continued on page 91*

New York Quinine, Penick Announce Merger of Lines

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, and S. B. Penick & Co., also New York, have announced in a joint statement that New York Quinine's line of packaged medicinal chemicals has been merged with Penick's "Initial Line" of packaged botanical drums.

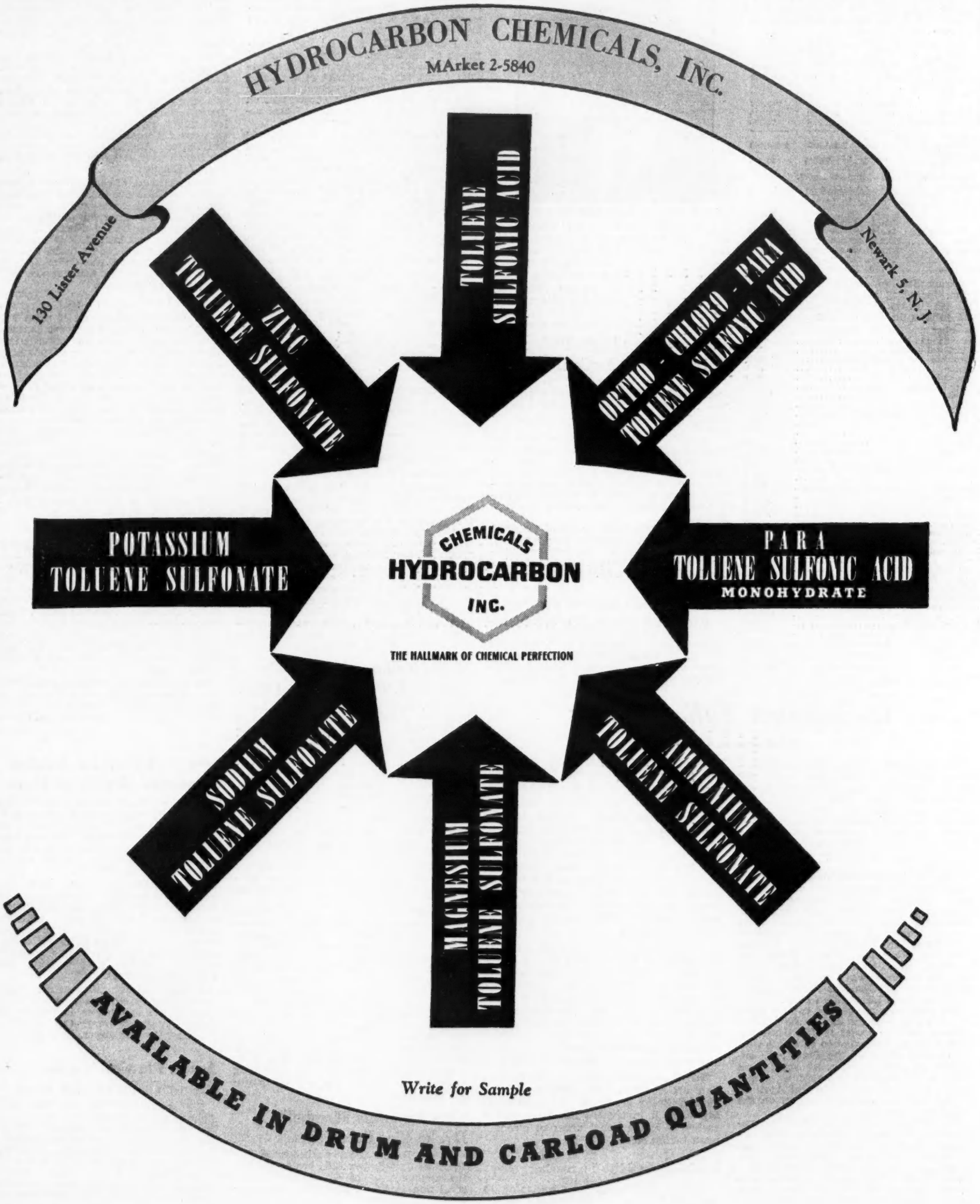
The consolidation, it was said, should give wholesale drug customers of both firms greater efficiency and simplicity of operation as well as many worthwhile economies. Wholesalers, it was added, would now be able to write one order to include both lines, receiving one shipment and one invoice, thus cutting routine work to a minimum.

Wholesale drug customers may address their orders to either company at whichever of the two plants is desired:—258 Brunswick street, Jersey City 2, N. J., or 735 West Division street, Chicago.

Amer. Plastics Acquires Auburn's Button Division

The reinforced plastics division of Auburn Button Works, Auburn, N. Y., has been purchased by American Plastics Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, Simon Askin, president of American Plastics and Heyden, has announced. With the addition of these facilities to its reinforced plastics department, the American Plastics Corporation becomes one of the largest producers of fiberglas reinforced plastics in the east, Mr. Askin said.

The machinery and equipment of the division has been moved to American Plastics, Bainbridge, N. Y., plant, and American Plastics has taken over all contracts of the division.



Write for Sample

Association Meetings

This Week

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.
Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.
Fish Meal, Oil and By-Products Division of National Fisheries Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 13-15.
Fragrance Foundation, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, April 16.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, April 18-19.
Southwestern Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 17-18.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 25-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 27-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19; annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, Astor hotel, New York, May 26.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 10-13.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, national convention and trade show, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 3-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-22.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 6; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: February

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of February. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks Feb. 28 (Pounds)
Animal foots from refining; 100% basis	2,374,000	2,231,000	3,696,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	.....	[1]	.....
Castor oil, No. 1	4,700,000	4,923,000	[2]16,303,000
No. 3, crude	1,470,000	2,070,000	[2]6,266,000
Chinawood or tung oil	6,905,000	4,076,000	21,300,000
Coconut oil, crude	24,232,000	45,998,000	[2]30,782,000
refined	29,174,000	25,410,000	7,877,000
Cod and codliver oil	51,000	1,316,000	4,863,000
Corn oil, crude	20,465,000	21,608,000	15,488,000
refined	20,060,000	19,199,000	5,281,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	180,193,000	183,844,000	170,039,000
refined	170,469,000	99,505,000	[2]705,022,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[4]	[4]	911,000
Fish oil, refined	[4]	1,704,000	1,169,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	141,000	660,000	8,587,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	31,000	469,000	1,035,000
Grease, other than wool	50,733,000	35,222,000	115,321,000
Lard, rendered[3]	189,000,000	[5]17,812,000	172,519,000
refined[3]	119,000,000	17,636,000	69,371,000
Linseed oil, raw	41,300,000	41,599,000	641,675,000
refined	17,788,000	19,687,000	37,085,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	.....	.....	164,000
Menhaden oil	.....	5,103,000	28,475,000
Neatsfoot oil	142,000	337,000	794,000
Oiticica oil	.....	777,000	3,406,000
Olive oil, edible	2,590,000	161,000	6,975,000
inedible	.....	12,000	230,000
sulphur foots	.....	[1]	2,937,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	2,949,000	[2]16,876,000
refined	[1]	293,000	630,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	3,315,000	6,135,000
refined	2,201,000	2,165,000	321,000
Peanut oil, crude	3,653,000	4,309,000	1,587,000
refined	3,975,000	2,731,000	3,248,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	[1] .....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
refined	.....	451,000	2,699,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	.....	2,828,000	11,264,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	[1]	[1]	385,000
Soybean oil, crude	200,142,000	200,561,000	154,574,000
refined	186,396,000	174,933,000	88,183,000
Sperm oil	.....	4,225,000	[2]10,733,000
Tallow, edible	13,461,000	6,975,000	6,788,000
refined	2,160,000	1,485,000	725,000
inedible	138,895,000	101,468,000	273,742,000
refined	27,560,000	20,776,000	17,070,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,964,000	1,540,000	15,341,000
refined	432,000	818,000	2,286,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	21,777,000	15,624,000	52,435,000
Whale oil	.....	[6]	523,000
Wool grease	788,000	[9]	[10]499,000

Primary Products Except Oil

	Production	Shipments and tranfers	Stocks Feb. 28
Cottonseed cake and meal ..... tons.	262,383	246,676	209,754
hulls ..... tons.	121,447	110,256	64,438
linters ..... running bales.	[11]173,912	189,067	[11]274,517
hull fiber ..... lbs.	768,000	866,000	1,544,000
motes and grabbots ..... lbs.	3,170,000	2,956,000	12,834,000
Soybean cake and meal ..... tons.	442,738	412,513	139,399
Lecithin ..... lbs.	2,080,000	1,677,000	2,700,000
Edible soy flour, full fat ..... tons.	712	653	258
other ..... tons.	4,239	4,132	1,164
industrial soy flour ..... tons.	2,361	2,588	[4] .....
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean ..... tons.	3,426	3,145	5,850
Copra ..... tons.	6,597	11,381	2,346
Corn germ ..... tons.	13,752	13,480	874
Flaxseed ..... tons.	37,321	34,054	24,822
Olive ..... tons.	2,502	2,541	328
Peanut[7] ..... tons.	2,940	2,606	3,078
Tung nut ..... tons.	5,240	4,152	1,798
Other ..... tons.	4,071	2,377	8,637

Secondary Products

	Production (Pounds)	Consumption (Pounds)	Stocks Feb. 28 (Pounds)
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,230,000	1,505,000	3,708,000
Deodorized oil[13]	20,432,000	10,929,000	9,564,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	211,000	744,000	2,582,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	276,000	780,000	1,713,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[15]	13,258,000	7,594,000	17,644,000
crude (100% basis)[15]	17,778,000	21,060,000	12,275,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	6,762,000	6,276,000	12,697,000
Grease oil and lard oil	5,851,000	3,240,000	6,927,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Vegetable—			
Cottonseed	37,104,000	36,398,000	16,485,000
Soybean	91,820,000	89,262,000	34,487,000
Other	4,576,000	2,932,000	2,314,000
Animal fats and oils	7,586,000	1,948,000	3,036,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,798,000	2,098,000	3,517,000
Vegetable	[4]	1,354,000	1,381,000
Fish	[4]	2,658,000	3,929,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil[14]	5,621,000	4,679,000	13,327,000
Oleomargarine	113,473,000	[9]	27,227,000
Oleo oil	4,674,000	954,000	3,055,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids[14]	4,191,000	4,618,000	8,047,000
Shortening	134,857,000	605,000	97,290,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)[14]	4,710,000	3,580,000	7,083,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,517,000	1,567,000	2,278,000
inedible	2,272,000	2,102,000	2,557,000
vegetable oil winter	9,687,000	8,249,000	16,596,000
Tall oil, crude	26,661,000	20,031,000	65,560,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	10,019,000	6,455,000	18,513,000
Tallow oil	993,000	674,000	2,557,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic[14]	11,100,000	8,301,000	11,579,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)[14]	8,654,000	6,781,000	20,230,000
Winterized oil	48,439,000	25,894,000	34,087,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Receipts (Tons)	Crushings (Tons)	Stocks Feb. 28 (Tons)
Castor beans	7,211	6,493	12,876
Copra	20,818	19,014	[1] .....
Corn germs	26,414	26,171	1,260
Cottonseed	102,641	551,203	1,378,935
Flaxseed	38,877	57,829	102,998
Olives	7,961	7,900	870,000
Peanuts[7]	4,801	4,810	1,323,000
Soybeans	262,652	560,357	1,674,320
Tung nuts	19,514	20,764	8,285
Other	6,292	7,432	14,201

[1] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.
[3] Commodity Credit Corporation reported 431,684,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by them on February 28.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Data collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
[8] Included in "sperm oil."
[9] Data not available.
[10] Held by wool scourers.
[11] Includes 44,780 bales first cut, 123,115 bales second cut, and 6,017 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total 598.9; first cut, 576.9; second cut, 607.2; and mill run, 591.9 pounds.
[12] Includes 96,088 bales first cut, 155,729 bales second cut, and 22,700 bales mill run.
[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[14] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.
[15] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

NPA Shapes Program For Cleveland Meeting

Problems facing industry as a result of the change of administration in Washington will be discussed by the National Petroleum Association at its fiftieth semi-annual meeting in the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15 through 17.

Principal speakers at the general session on April 16 will be P. C. Spencer, president of Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York; Blackwell Smith, former NRA general counsel and one of the principal authors of the recent report of the Business Advisory Council to the Secretary of Commerce, and A. W. Scott, president of Wolf's Head Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa., and president of the National Petroleum Association.

Board of Trustees to Meet

First item on the program of the meeting will be a session of the NPA board of trustees on April 15. At this, Oliver S. Ambrose, of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, will talk on the economics of lubricating oils, and Donald O'Hara, NPA associate counsel, will discuss some developments in industrial relations. Reports also will be made by E. H. Fallin, NPA technical and safety director, and Gerald L. Phelps, NPA commerce counsel.

On April 16, there will be two group sessions. Industrial relations and fire and safety departments will have a joint session, at which Donald O'Hara will brief his audience on the proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley law now under consideration in congress, and W. O. Wilson, safety director of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), will discuss "Organization of a Refinery Safety Department." Carl Metz, director of industrial relations for The Standard Oil Company (Ohio) will preside.

Inland Water Talk Set

The traffic and transportation session will hear M. C. Dupree, director of transportation, Ashland Oil & Refining Company, speak on the use of inland water transportation by the oil industry. Gerald

—Continued on page 53

Oil Chemists Ready Plans For New Orleans Session

A total of twenty-eight papers will be offered at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, to be held in New Orleans, La., at the Roosevelt hotel, May 4 through 6. There will be a mixer on May 3 and the past presidents' dinner on May 4. On May 6 there will be an awards luncheon.

Annual reports by officers and committee chairmen will lead off the meeting May 4, to be followed by a business session during the convention, at which the election of officers will be announced, as well as the results of the voting on the proposal to establish local sections.

At a technical session in the afternoon of the opening day the following papers will be presented:—

"Flavor Problems in Soybean Oil. XIV. Oxygen Coordination Compounds in Edible Oil Stabilization," by C. D. Evans, A. W. Schwab and J. C. Cowan, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.; "Metal Inactivation in Edible Oils by Carboxymethylmercapto Succinic Acid," by Mr. Evans, Mr. Schwab and Patricia M. Cooney, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Sequence of Formation of Fatty Acids From Radioactive Sucrose in Developing Soybean Seeds," by R. O. Simmons and F. W. Quackenbush, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; "The Structural Relationship Between Alpha and Beta Eleostearic Acids and Their Maleic Anhydride Adducts," by W. G. Bickford, E. F. DuPre,

—Continued on page 53

Consulting Chemists Plan Symposium on Corrosion

A symposium on "Corrosion in the Home" will be held by the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers April 21 at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York. Sam Tour, consulting metallurgist, of Sam Tour & Co., New York, will be the guest speaker and Percy E. Landolt, consulting chemical engineer, of Landolt & Whitney, New York, will act as moderator. Discussions from the floor will follow the address.

CSMA Meets Wednesday

The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association will hold a luncheon meeting Wednesday in the Roosevelt hotel, New York. F. D. Moran, purchasing agent for Western Electric Company, will speak on "Proposed Trade Practice Rules for the Floor Wax and Floor Polish Industry."

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Assay (as MoO_3)	81.0-83.0%
Insoluble Matter	0.005 % Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.001 % Max.
Nitrate (NO_3)	0.003 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005 % Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.005 % Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.001 % Max.
Magnesium and Allied Cations	0.020 % Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	5.0-5.5

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 95% thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
at least 90% on U.S. No. 140 Sieve

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Insoluble Matter	0.010 % Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.005 % Max.
Nitrate (NO_3)	0.010 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.001 % Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.010 % Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.003 % Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	5.0-5.5

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 95% thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve
at least 90% on U.S. No. 140 Sieve

SODIUM MOLYBDATE, TECHNICAL

Na_2MoO_4 F.W. 205.94

Assay (Na_2MoO_4)	98.0 % Min.
Insoluble Matter	0.050% Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.20 % Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.20 % Max.
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	9.0-10.0

MOLYBDIC ACID, REAGENT

Meets A.C.S. Specifications

Assay (as MoO_3)	85.0 % Min.
Insoluble in NH_4OH	0.010 % Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.002 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.020 % Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.003 % Max.

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 99% thru U.S. No. 40 Sieve
at least 10% thru U.S. No. 325 Sieve

MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE, REAGENT

MoO_3 F.W. 143.95

Meets A.C.S. Specifications

Assay (MoO_3)	99.5 % Min.
Insoluble in NH_4OH	0.010 % Max.
Chloride (Cl)	0.002 % Max.
Nitrate (NO_3)	0.003 % Max.
Phosphate (PO_4)	0.0005% Max.
Sulfate (SO_4)	0.020 % Max.
Ammonium (NH_4)	0.001 % Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.005 % Max.

Particle Size (Mesh): at least 99% thru U.S. No. 40 Sieve
at least 10% thru U.S. No. 325 Sieve

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 10 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone, ens, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton 120 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 145 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 191 00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 95 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 120 25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 166 00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton 100 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton 151.50 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton 125.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 - 4 75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼- .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .40¾- .42
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27¼
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24¼- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27¾- .29
tankcars lb. .26 - —
double dist., dms lb. .28¾- .30
tankcars lb. .27 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist, dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 20.00 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 17.00 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100 lb. lots lb. 22.75 -23.50
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms, c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste bbls, works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib ens, kilo or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420- .1470
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625
Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech, 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech, 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls, 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 - 87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. 40¾- .42
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2150- .2200
water-white, dms. lb. .2450- .2500
Maleic, crys., powd., dms. lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms, c.l. and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½ - .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23¼- .25½
tech., flake 96-97% dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼- .27½
Napthenenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms. works lb. 1 13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. 66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
				NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro	dextrorotatory		
ammo.	ammonia	dist.	distilled	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
		dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w w	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

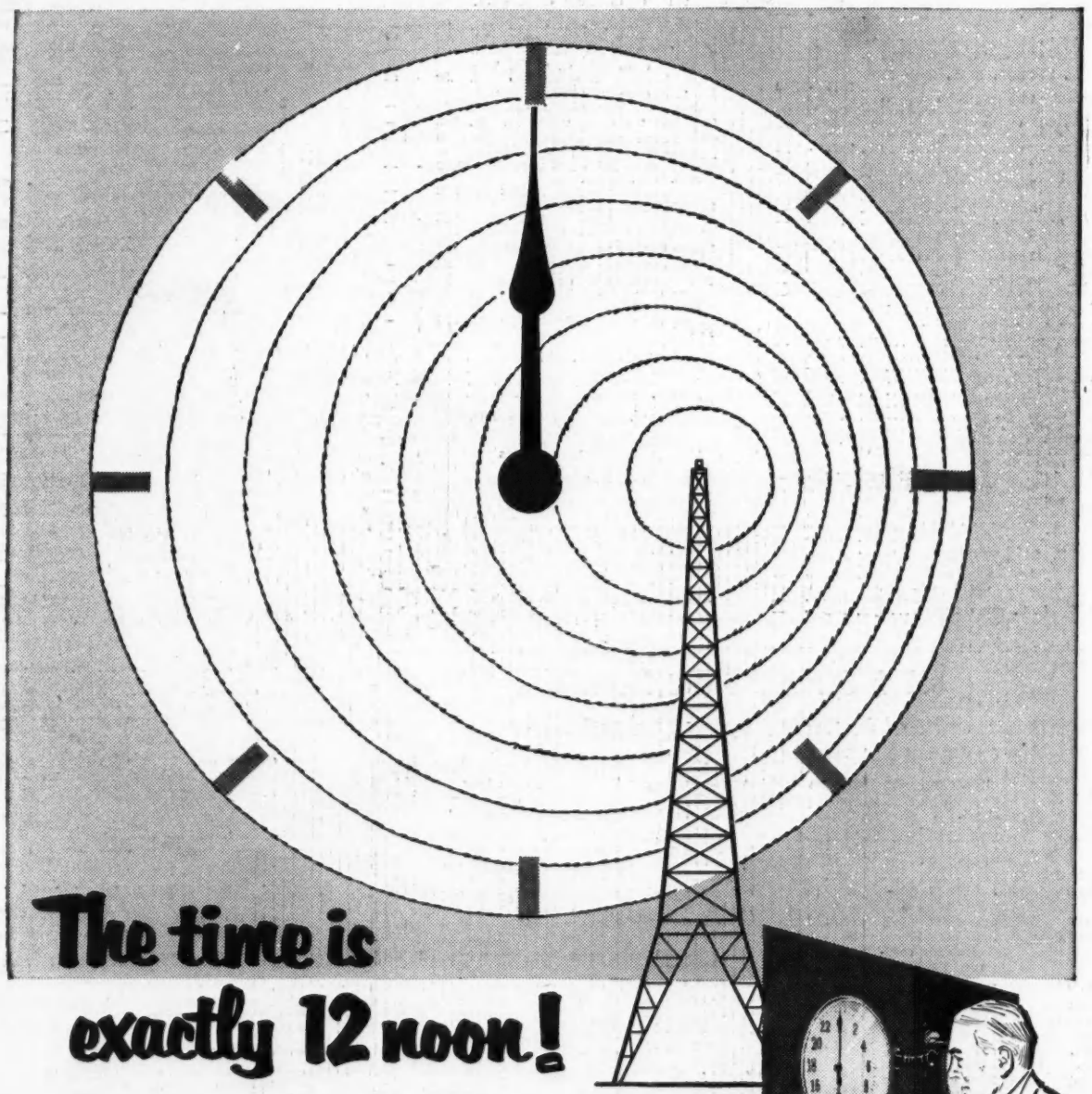
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15¾- .16½
10,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .16 - .16¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - .17¾
Palm oil, double dist., dms.....lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works...lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms.....lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works ..lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls.....lb .55 —
dms., small.....lb. .31 - .37
tech., bbls .....lb. .22 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dras., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .263 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls.....lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works gal. .36 - —
whse. .....gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs.....lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. ...lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls...lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls .....lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .82 - .84
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.lb. .15 - .15¾
single, dist., dms.....lb. .14½- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs....lb. .11½- .12¾
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12¼
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works.....ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works .....ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works .....ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11¼- .11¾
8 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .10 - .11¼
hydrogenated, dms.....lb. .11 - .12¼

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms .....lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l .....lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .39 - —
small dms .....lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs.....lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs, cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works... lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. .....lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .45 - .47
tanks works .....lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots.....gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms, lb. 2.25 - —
Agaric, white, bls .....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.41 - 2.43
powder, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.01 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms, l.c.l. .....lb. .67 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E .....lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E .....lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E .....lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms.....lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd .....lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb lots or more..lb. .78 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - —
NF, fib., cns. 140-lb. lots or more..lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots.....lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots .....lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66½- .71½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50½- —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis.....lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .62½- .63
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .51 - —
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60½- .61½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .48½- .49½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis.....gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis.....gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis.....gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis....gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis.....gal.21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd .....gal. .41½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .55⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .60⅝- —
tanks, dlvd .....gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .46 - —



The time is exactly 12 noon!

That master chronometer at the U.S. Naval Observatory is always *right*—to the thousandth of a second! Standards of accuracy and reliability set by Publicker also are extremely precise. Whether you measure in c.c.'s or gallons you can always depend on Publicker for absolute uniformity and highest quality chemicals. And you pay no premium here!

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One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohol and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- 76
smaller lots works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.... lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms.. works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld..lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld..lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld .....lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots. frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works. lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs .....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. .....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works.....gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.... lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
NF, gran., dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 65.00 -65.00
light, bgs. dlvd .....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works.... lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works..lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip. bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb lots. frt., alld lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline flour classified, 6-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld .....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
238-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld .... lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld..... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld .... lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms .....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms .....lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms .....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms ... lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms .....lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l .....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works... lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works..... lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed bgs .....lb. .65 .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, tertilizer. tanks, works..ton. 82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2 .....lb. .17 - .18
3 .....lb. .17 - .19
4 .....lb. .20 - .21
5 .....lb. 16 19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton. 84.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area .100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.00 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.63 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works....ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd .....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms. .....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms... lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars..... lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles..ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .50 - .73
Persulphate, kgs..... lb. .33 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works.... lb. .11 .12
Sulphamate, bbls. dms., works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western. works ton. 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works .....ton. 47.00 -49.50
purified, dms., works lb. 07½ .08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald..ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works .... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100%. lb. 1.70 - 1.90

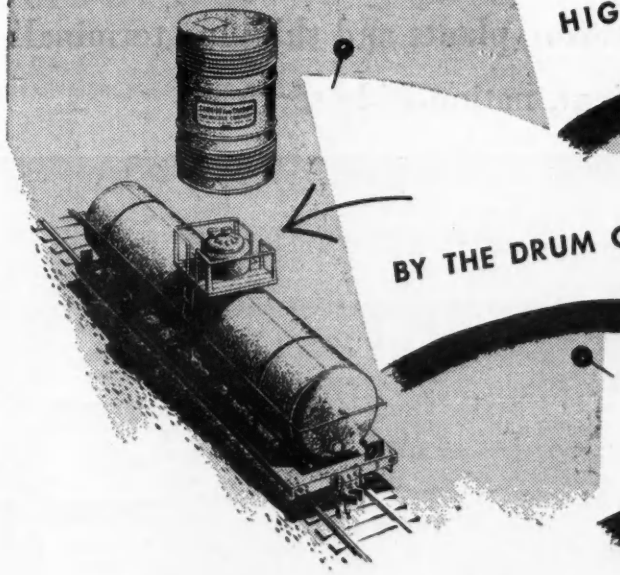
Acetic Anhydride

the way you want it...

HIGH PURITY

BY THE DRUM OR BY THE TANK CAR

DELIVERED PROMPTLY



Over 20 years of production experience guarantees that every shipment of Carbide's acetic anhydride meets rigid specifications. Many of our 50 warehouses stock acetic anhydride in drum quantities. Tank car shipments are made promptly from four plants.

Make the most of the increased supply of this powerful acetylating agent. Check your operations for potential uses. Then call or write our nearest district office for prices.

Check this list of uses

Manufacture of:

Acetate Rayon	*Non-Flammable Photographic Film*
Molded Plastics	*Nitrocellulose Plasticizers*
Aspirin	*Modified Castor Oil*
Sulfa Drugs	*Textile Processing Compounds*
Vitamins	*Flavors*
Dyestuffs	

For detailed information on this product and other anhydrides produced by CARBIDE, *write for the booklet—"Anhydrides", F-5280A. Offices in principal cities. In Canada: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, Toronto.*

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company
A Division of
Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
30 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biotin

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic dextro. bots lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro. bots lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro. bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fuse) oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl)
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Angelica root dom. bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allg. lb .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .87 - .95
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd lb. .38 .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23 40 -23 90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs. shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
Asphalt, gilsonite, select, 350°F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon. refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

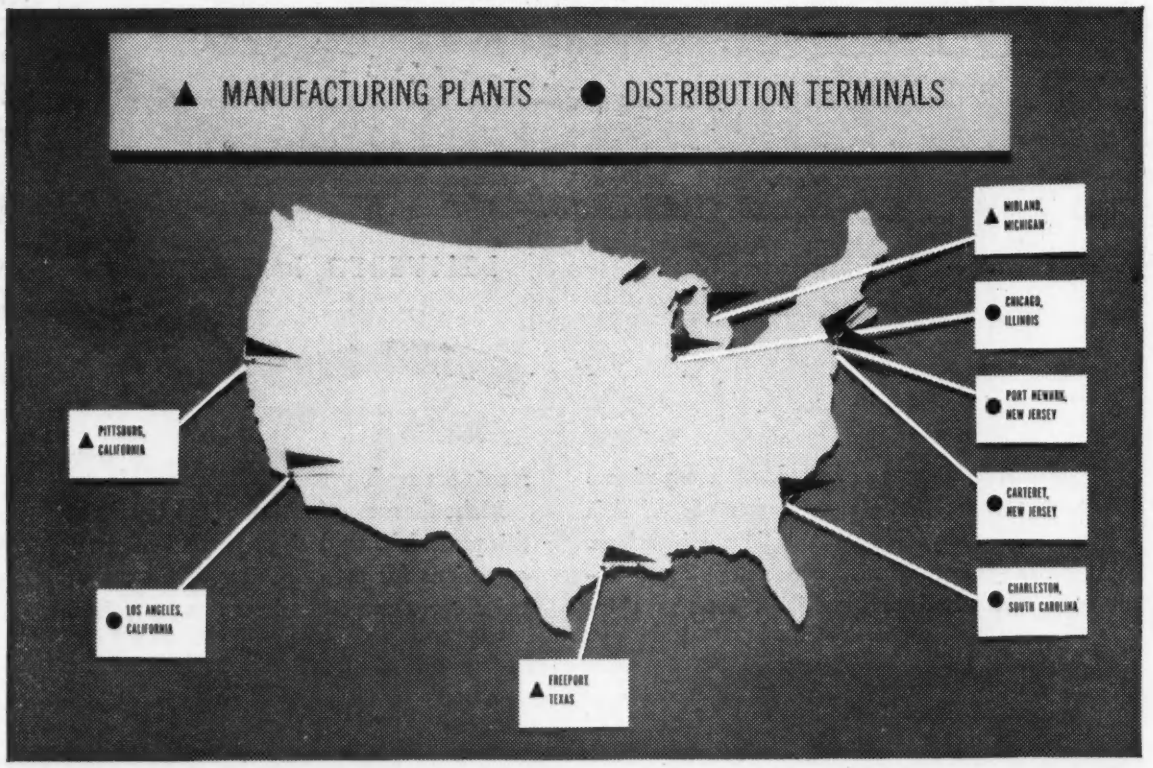
B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium, USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equaid lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton.250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms. works lb 16 —
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .37 —
ton lots lb. .32 —
less ton lots lb. .39 —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X ray, bbls lb 14 —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton 20 00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb .35 .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, chys. works lb .22 .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .010
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36½- .40
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride chys., frt equaid lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride, chys., dms. c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .21½ .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ .25½
Peroxide, pure, 6lb ctns., works lb 90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech. chys., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .21 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 1.40
Salicylate bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .58½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ —
Benzoate, 6lb dms., works lb 3.00 —
custom contract lb. 1.65 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.05 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 —
smaller lots lb 1.15 1.40
Betapicoline 98%, dms., works lb 1.05 —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 —

DOW

DIVERSIFIED DISTRIBUTION IS DOW'S KEY TO DEPENDABLE CAUSTIC SODA DELIVERY

Strategically located manufacturing plants and shipping terminals provide fast, efficient, nation-wide service



As a user of caustic soda, you are particularly concerned with prompt, dependable delivery, for it means that your production schedules can be maintained. In order to serve you in the best possible manner, Dow has created a diversified caustic soda distribution network—*a network that can serve all industries throughout the country from a minimum of two shipping points.*

Your company can greatly benefit by Dow's distribution system. With three manufacturing plants, which also serve as shipping centers, and five additional distribution terminals, Dow can serve your requirements fast and efficiently wherever you are.

Dow's rigid quality control assures you of uniform, high quality caustic soda at all times. Whether you use caustic soda solution, solid, flake or ground flake, you can be certain that the modern containers are designed to maintain the high quality of the caustic soda and are safe and convenient to use.

The next time you order caustic soda, be sure to call on Dow and take advantage of the many distribution and production benefits.

Write Dow today for the Caustic Soda Handbook. You will find it a valuable addition to your files. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Bismuth chloride, jars....lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms....lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, oxs., ton lots....lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms....lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms....lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms....lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms....lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms....lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms....lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
cs. l.c.l., ship't point....lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works..lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .1223- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse....lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works....lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls....lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.116.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls .....lb. .53 - .56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis..lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls. same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls. same basis..lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls same basis..lb. .43 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls..lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls ...lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Bluefiag, root, bls .....lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls .....lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E...ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls .....lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech., annydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —

Borax, tech., powd., bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi...ton.112.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works. lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works.....lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd .....lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots..lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. .....lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works....lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs.....lb. .13 - —

Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works..lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works..lb. .06¼- .06½
Vandyke, bbls. works .....lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls .....lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .38 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls .....lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs .....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery.lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery.....lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls .....lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).

Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works ...lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ...lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars.....lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots.....lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms.....lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —

★★★ PLASTICIZER NEWS ★★★

INCREASED AVAILABILITY

Widens Use Of Plastolein Plasticizers as Primary, Basic Types

The completion of Emery's revolutionary ozone-oxidation plant in several months will increase the availability and improve the economic position of Plastolein Plasticizers to the point where they can be used more widely as primary plasticizers.

This particularly applies to Plastolein 9720 Polymeric. Greater availability at present economic levels, together with its proven performance, make this product particularly appealing as a primary plasticizer. Not only does it have all the requisites of a basic plasticizer, but its permanence in terms of resistance to water and oil, and low volatility, is superior to most primary-type plasticizers. In addition, 9720 is extremely stable to both heat and light, does not deteriorate or cause brittleness upon aging, and has the efficiency common to most monomeric types.

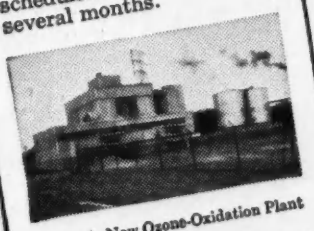
Proven Performance

Plastolein 9058 DOZ (di-2-ethylhexyl azelate) also has the performance requirements of a primary plasticizer. Now, because of new processing methods, such as the ozone-oxidation process, the economic picture is improving rapidly. This, coupled with greater availability and proven performance of Plastolein 9058 will lead to its wide selection as a primary, basic plasticizer in the not too distant future.

Emery invites all manufacturers who are not already using a Plastolein Plasticizer, to start an evaluation of these two products immediately. Samples and descriptive literature are available on request.

Completion of Plant Building Marks First Major Step Toward Increased Production

The new building which will house Emery's revolutionary ozone-oxidation process has now been completed. Already it contains some of the unique equipment for this operation which is scheduled to go on line in several months.



Emery's New Ozone-Oxidation Plant

Production of Azelaic and Pelargonic Acids, from this plant, will result in increased quantities of those Plastolein Plasticizers which are based on these exclusive, unique saturated acids. Specifically, this involves Plastolein 9050 DHZ (di-2-ethylbutyl azelate), Plastolein 9058 DOZ (di-2-ethylhexyl azelate), Plastolein 9055 DGP (diethylene glycol dipelargonate), Plastolein 9715 and 9720 Polymerics.

The acids themselves are used also in the manufacture of alkyd resins, synthetic lubricants, nylon-type polyamides, soaps, and in the flotation of various minerals. The greater availability of these acids should open up many new avenues of research based on their unique properties.

Plastolein 9057 DIOZ Announced!

Di-iso-octyl azelate Now Available in Commercial Quantities

The addition of Plastolein 9057 DIOZ (di-iso-octyl azelate) to its general line of Monomeric and Resinous Plasticizers has just been announced by Emery.

Similar in performance to di-2-ethylhexyl azelate (Plastolein 9058) Plastolein 9057 is a primary, monomeric plasticizer for all types of vinyls, cellulosics and synthetic rubbers.

In addition to the efficiency, compatibility and permanence that make it a basic, primary plasticizer, Plastolein 9057 imparts excellent low temperature flexibility. It is applicable to vinyl calender sheeting, calender and cast film, calender and dispersion coated fabrics, extruded products and plastisol formulations. Plastolein 9057 also offers efficiency and low temperature properties for nitrile and GR-S rubbers and cellulosics.

Emery

Fatty Acids & Derivatives
Plastolein Plasticizers
Twitchell Oils, Emulsifiers

Emery Industries, Inc., Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
EXPORT: 5035 RCA Bldg., New York 20, New York
New York • Philadelphia • Lowell, Mass. • Chicago • San Francisco
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles

MAIL COUPON TODAY for descriptive materials on Emery Plastolein Plasticizers!

EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC., Dept. O-4
Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Please send me: ☐ Plastolein Plasticizer Booklet
☐ Plastolein 9057 Technical Bulletin
Name.....Title.....
Company.....
Address.....
City.....Zone.....State.....

Calamus Root—Charcoal

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealess, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt., alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton. 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32.00 - 69.00
USP gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50

Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms, lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —

Calcium, phytate, bgs, works lb. .26 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .58
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09¼- .10
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., afloat lb. 3.40 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.95 Nom.
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Mangalore type, cs lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.40 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.40 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .35 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16¼- .16½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .16½- .17
longstick lb. .19 - .19½
shortstick, bls lb. .17 - .17½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .36 - .37
broken, bls lb. .36 - .38
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .50 - —
medium, bls lb. .53 - —
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works lb. 2.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 - .45
Indian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd, lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, transluscent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.f., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 23.50 - —

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Chestnut extract, 55% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543 - —
tanks, works lb. .0425 - .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .68 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½ - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt.equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dem., 30%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb 60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
75%, dms., basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, 6b dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .06½ - —
cbys. works lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots, oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.30 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .28 - .28½
"0000," bgs lb. .38 - .39
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l. Tennessee ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs. c.l. Tennessee ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l. Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila. Portland, Me grnss ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.82 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.51 - 1.52
Clover, tops, red, bgs lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose).
standard low vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .55 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 56% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .58 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .59 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .63 - —
low vis., 60% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —

CMC, tech., low vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¼ - —
Carbonate, 48% powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼ - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½ - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼ - —
Metal, 97.99% kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼ - —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾ - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¼ - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.28½ - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cocoabutter, USP gray, bgs lb. .88 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .74 - —
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .18 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
Carbonate 55% bgs. works lb. .32 - .33½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½ - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼ - .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼ - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .25¼ - —

Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47¼
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½ - .49¼
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .36¼ - .46¾
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 -11.00
l.c.l. 100 lbs.11.85 -12.00
CP, gran. bbls., works lb. .1765- .2500
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.26.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.28.40 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1765- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.l.f. ton.250.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.l.f ton.245.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .05¾ - .06
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .14 - .18

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Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.50 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 75.00 Nom.
Cuttlefish bone, imported, cryst., NF, cns lb 2.94 3.15
Cuttlefish bone, imported, cryst., NF, cs lb 3.20 3.25
Damiana, bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Damianita, bulk lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25 - .26
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2570- —
Wood, beechwood, chys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works, lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14¼- .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14¼- .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .24¾- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l lb. .26¼- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cycls, works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs. works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P paper bgs. works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs. works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepinephrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ton. 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 65.00 - —
California ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton. 95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34⅛
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. 75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms, c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylaniline, dms lb. .48 —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Borihorate, dms, l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms, lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .31¾- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms, works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Di-isonutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

April 1953

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals products and their applications is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to other interested members of your organization. Additional product information, through Wyandotte research and technical service facilities, and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are always available upon request. May we serve you?

NEW WYANDOTTE CHLORINE-LIBERATING COMPOUND

New Wyandotte Halane (1, 3-dichloro-5, 5-dimethylhydantoin) shows amazing promise for those applications where a powdered, chlorine-liberating compound of unusual stability is required.

Extensive laboratory experiments demonstrate the suitability of Halane as a laundry bleach. Loss of available chlorine from dry Halane is very slow and there is no potential danger of explosion as in some bleaching compounds.

The properties of Halane indicate its possible suitability for the shrinkproofing of wool; sterilizing ion-exchange resin beds; sterilizing paper and pulp against microbiological attack; use as a rubber bonding ingredient; chemical intermediate for amino acids, drugs, insecticides; use in extreme pressure lubricants, germicidal rinse compositions and in odor removal for organic products.

Halane is available in multi-drum quantities. Larger orders can be handled on reasonable notice. Write our Development Department for free samples, data sheets and price schedules.

FUMIGANT FOR PERISHABLES, PROCESS FOODS, STORED GRAINS

Wyandotte now offers Methyl Bromide, a powerful, highly penetrating fumigant (lethal to rodents) which has exceptionally high killing power for insect pests in packaged foods, dried fruits and vegetables, stored grains and grain products, plants, cotton seed, seed beds and ant colonies.

Methyl Bromide (a liquefied gas) is easy to apply, has high killing power, is non-flammable, and leaves no residual odor (evaporates completely upon aeration).

Available in 1-lb. cans under pressure, also in 10-lb., 50-lb., 100-lb., 150-lb. and 400-lb. steel cylinders. Contact Wyandotte Agricultural Chemicals Department for Methyl Bromide and other agricultural chemicals, for both domestic and export orders.

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SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • GLYCOLS • DDT
BHC • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • CARBOSE* (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
SOIL CONDITIONERS AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .49¾ —
c.l. same basis lb. .50¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 —
natural, bgs lb. .11 .11½
Dimethyl anthrantiate, ens lb. 5.50 5.90
Chloroacetat dms., c.l., works lb. .53 —
c.l. works lb. .55 —
tanks works lb. .51 —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ —
c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾ —
c.l., works lb. 1.32¾ —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 —
Sulphate 55-gal ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 —
c.l. works lb. .16 —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ .39¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .26 —
c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 —
c.l. dlvd lb. 1.45 —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 —
c.l. dlvd. lb. .55 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .52¼ —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 —
tanks, works lb. .34 —
Dinitroanilin dms. frt equald lb. .57 —
Dinitrobenzene crude dms lb. .20 —
purified, dms. lb. .22 —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. 15¼ —
c.l. frt. alld. E lb. 15¾ —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 —
Dinitrophenol, obls lb. .34 —
Dinitrotoluene oily dms. lb .10 —
refined, dms. lb. .21 —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. 44¾ —
c.l. works lb. 45¾ —
tanks, works lb. 43 —
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾ 41¾
c.l. frt. alld lb. .39¾ 42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 .40
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. 28¾ —
c.l., same basis lb 29¼ —
tanks, same basis lb 27 —
Dip oil (see fat acid oil)
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .34 —
c.l. works lb .37 —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 —
c.l., works gal. .50 —
ex-whse. gal. .68 —
steam dist dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 .60
Diphenyl, obls, c.l. works lb .15 —
c.l., works lb. .16 —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, ens lb. .54 .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. 51¾ —
c.l., same basis lb 53¾ —
Diphenylamine refined, gran., obls., c.l., works lb. .28 —
c.l. works lb. .30 —
tanks, works lb. .25 —
tech. tanks, works lb. .24 —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. 44½ —
smaller lots lb. 45½ —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ .17
c.l. same basis lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb .15 —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾ —
c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ —
c.l., works lb. .33¼ —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ —
c.l., works lb. .33¼ —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .31 —
c.l. works lb. .32 —
tanks, works lb. .30 —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 —
c.l., works lb. .95 —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S ports, exdock ton 70.00 72.00
Divinylbenzene 30-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 —
c.l. works lb. .21 —
tanks, works lb .19 —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 —
c.l., works lb. 1.15 —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ —
c.l., same basis lb. .15½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 .28
Dogwood bark Jamaica, bls lb .11 .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb 1.25 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb.17.00 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No. 2 cns lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32 cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5 cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6 cns lb 4.00 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.95 —
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns lb.16.10 —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 —
No. 7 cns lb.14.80 —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 —
No 17, cns lb.10.95 —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 —
No. 19, cns lb.15.45 —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, ens lb.10.95 —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens lb.16.10 —
Green Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb.16.10 —
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb.10.95 —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 —
40 Orange II extra conc lb. 1.06 —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 —
234 Brown Y lb. .89 —
246 Blue black extra, conc lb. .86 —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb. 2.03 —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.08 —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 —

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 1085

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .95 —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .98 —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc lb. 1.18 —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 —
581 Direct black E double lb. .89 —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 —
596 Yellow Brown R extra lb. .83 —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.61 —
655 Auramine, conc. lb. 2.04 —
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst. lb. 1.70 —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 —
671 Brilliant Blue, E lb. 1.70 —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 —
720 Chrome blue, BBG lb. 1.88 —
729 Victoria blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 —
814 Fast, yellow, NNL, conc., 175% lb. 3.11 —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 —
922 Methylene blue, ZX lb. 1.55 —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains lb. .32 —
1034 Alizarin, red S, cnc lb. 2.59 —
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B lb. 2.91 —
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G lb. 2.72 —
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B lb. 2.33 —
1098 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 2.00 —
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 —
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste lb. 2.36 —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 —
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste lb. 1.96 —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.66 —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste, lb. .28 —
double paste lb. 3.35 —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 —
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN, lb. 2.30 —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B lb. 1.31 —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA, lb. 2.79 —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.58 —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 —

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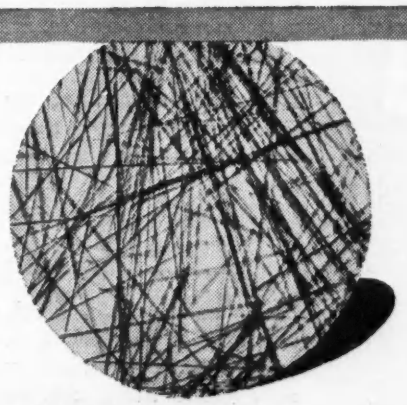

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Black blue No. 550 ..... lb. .81 • —
- Jet, No. 551 ..... lb. .89 • —
- Brown R, conc. ..... lb. 1.72 • —
- Orange R, brilliant ..... lb. .90 • —
- Red 4 B, conc. ..... lb. 1.37 • —
- Yellow C ..... lb. 1.18 • —
- FN, conc. ..... lb. 1.22 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
- Auramine, O ..... lb. 1.85 • —
- Black, basic blue ..... lb. 1.21 • —
- Jet ..... lb. 1.21 • —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.71 • —
- Brown Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .86 • —
- Chrysodine, R, extra ..... lb. .60 • —
- Y, extra ..... lb. .84 • —
- Fuchsine, conc. ..... lb. 3.08 • —
- Green, malachite, conc. ..... lb 2.10 • —
- Rhodamine, B ..... lb. 4.33 • —
- Safranine, Y, conc. ..... lb. 2.90 • —
- Violet, methyl, B ..... lb. 1.10 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 • —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 • —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 • —
- Methanil, conc ..... lb. .91 • —
- Orange Acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 • —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 • —
- Yellow azo, conc ..... lb. .90 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- York, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.13 • 1.15
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 • .06½
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .30 • .40
- Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .23 • .25
- Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .28 • .29
- powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .46 • .47
- select, bundles ..... lb. .60 • .61
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 35.00 -42.85
- Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 • —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 • —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 • —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39¼- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .37 • —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 • .55
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
- l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs 3.10 • —
- smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 3.35 • —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, crystl kilo 150.00 • —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.75 • 3.10
- Eserine, bots ..... oz. 45.00 -50.00
- Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz. 32.50 -34.00
- Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 -35.50
- Ether acetals (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 • —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .30 • —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E ..... lb. .14 • .14½
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 • .16
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 • —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .12 • —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .37 • —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 • —
- ½-lb cns ..... lb. .97 • —
- ¼-lb cns ..... lb. 1.05 • —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1675- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1375- —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .0675- .0850
- l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .0750- .0936
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 • .075
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • 1.33
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
- 75 cc, hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 • —
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 • —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 • —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼- —
- Ethyl acetate, nat., fermentation, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 14 • —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
- NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 • .35
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 • —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¾- —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¼- —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼- —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 • —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .55 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½- —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works ..... lb. .43½- —
- less than truckload, works .. lb. .44 • —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .42 • —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
- Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .74 • .90
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ..... lb. .43 • .47
- Butyrate, works ..... lb. .80 • 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 • .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 • .22
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 • —
- USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 • .24
- Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.28 • 2.53
- Formate, dms ..... lb. .60 • —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 • 4.40
- Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 4.13 • —
- Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .47½- —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 • —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 • 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .60½- —
- Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
- Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
- Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 • .20¼
- l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 • .21¼
- tanks ..... lb. .13 • .18½
- Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 • —
- tanks ..... lb. .34 • —
- Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
- smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 • .80
- vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 • —
- smaller lots ..... lb. .67 • .75
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 • —
- Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., works ..... lb. .26 • —
- l.c.l. works ..... lb. .27 • —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19 • —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .46 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 • —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .44 • —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18¾- —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 • —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 • —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .20 • —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 • —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .18¼- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19¼- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 • —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .28¾- —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¼- —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 • —
- Monostearate, dms. ..... lb. .30 • .31
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E Miss lb. .42 • —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 • —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
- Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin)
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.75 • 7.30
- smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 • 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.45 • 1.75
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 • .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots ..... lb. 2.85 • 3.65
- Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .12 • .14

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs .... lb. .15½- .16
- French, bgs ..... lb. .34 Nom.
- Syrian, light, bgs ..... lb. .31 • .31½
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06½- .07
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ..... lb. .88 • .87
- Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.00 -33.00
- Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 3.25 • 3.30
- Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .17 • .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
- Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 135.60 • —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 129.60 • —
- Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 • —
- ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 57.50 • —
- 85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton. 47.00 • —
- metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works ton. 34.00 • —
- lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 • —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 • —
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 46.00 -41.00
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 42.00 • —
- 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 43.00 • —

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Available immediately in tank cars and 55-gallon drums, or in samples for your preliminary investigations. (Address inquiries to Department A.)

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Briefs

From recent literature

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Extreme pressure lubricants can be made substantially non-corrosive to ferrous and non-ferrous alloys by incorporating a small amount of the triethanolamine salt of the oil-soluble petroleum sulfonic acids.

2-Mercapto-oxazolines can be synthesized by reacting a 2-amino alcohol, such as monoethanolamine, with carbon disulfide at low temperature in the presence of iodine.

Sizing composition, which will neither acidify nor polymerize on aging, may be formulated using an aqueous sizing composition comprising casein, an ethanolamine, oleic acid, a defoaming agent, a preservative and water. The composition is especially useful in the processing of regenerated cellulose yarn.

Metal cleaning and rustproofing composition capable of removing oil and grease coatings, while not exposing metal surface to corrosive action or rusting, may be compounded using kerosene, triethanolamine oleate, cobalt naphthenate and water. Upon treatment with this composition, a protective film is left on the metal surface which may be flushed away with water or allowed to remain before applying paint.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. They may suggest applications of Jefferson Ethanolamines in your products or processes.

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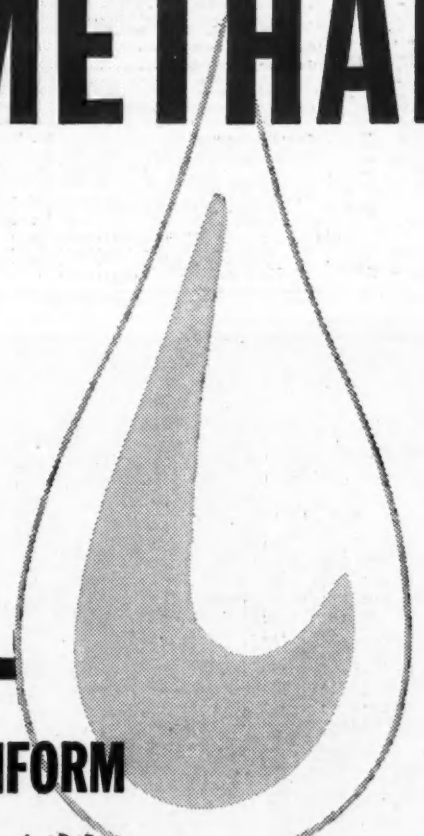
Du Pont Methanol is guaranteed pure (99.85%) synthetic methanol featuring these important specifications (partial listing):

Distillation Range*.... 1.0°C. Maximum
Non-volatile Content.. 0.001% Maximum
Acetone Content..... 0.003% Maximum
Acidity or Alkalinity.. 0.003% Maximum
Color, A.P.H.A. ..... 5 Maximum
Odor ..... free from foreign odor

*ASTM Method D-268



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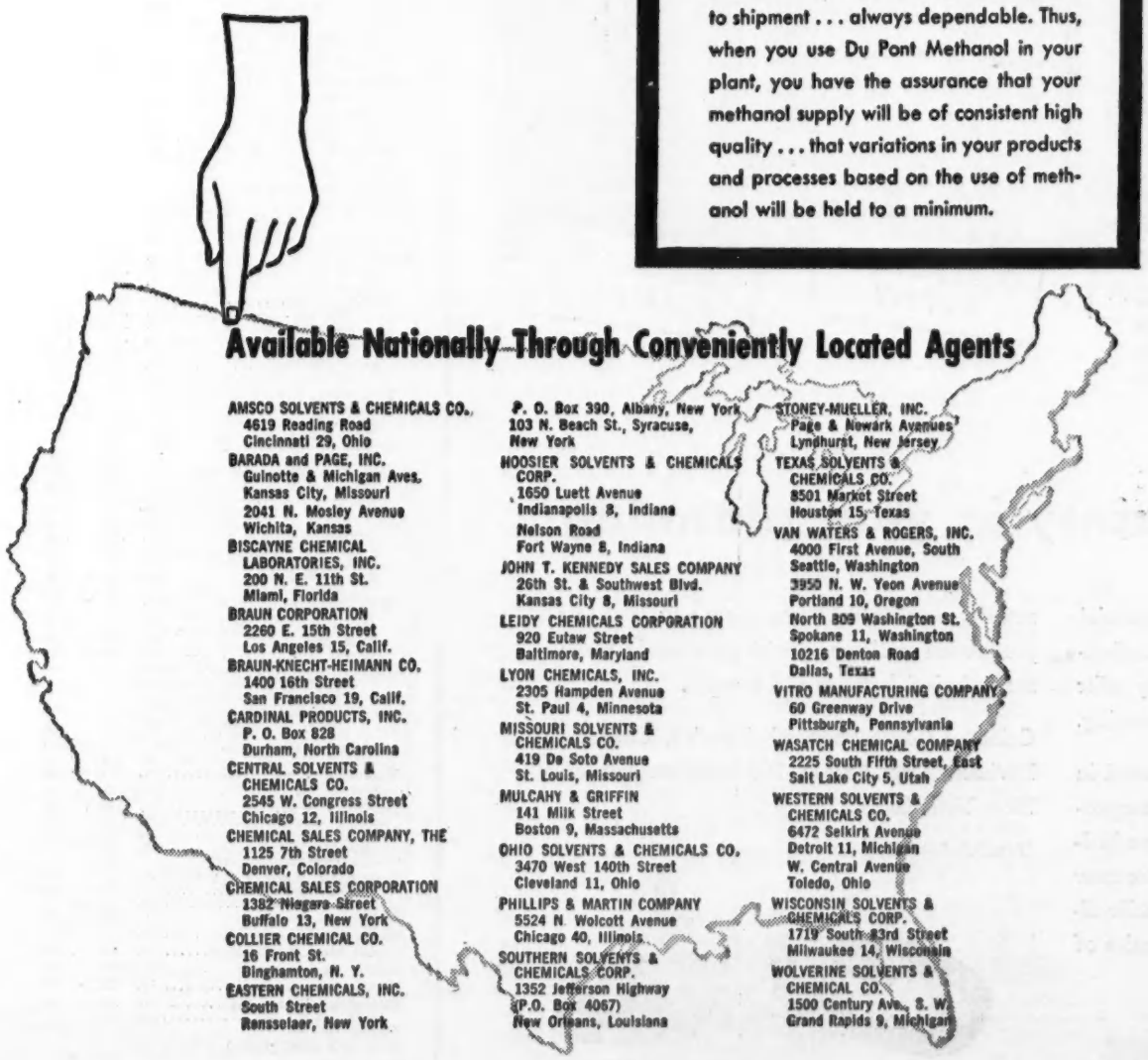
These rigid specifications mean that Du Pont Methanol is always uniform from shipment to shipment . . . always dependable. Thus, when you use Du Pont Methanol in your plant, you have the assurance that your methanol supply will be of consistent high quality . . . that variations in your products and processes based on the use of methanol will be held to a minimum.



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Formaldehyde—Gum, Scammony

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works..lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .071 - —
tanks, E works lb. .0429- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark lb 60 .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines .....,ton.17.00 -18.00
Texas mines .....ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt.....ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech. dms. c.l. works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½ - .18
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, crys., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l .....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

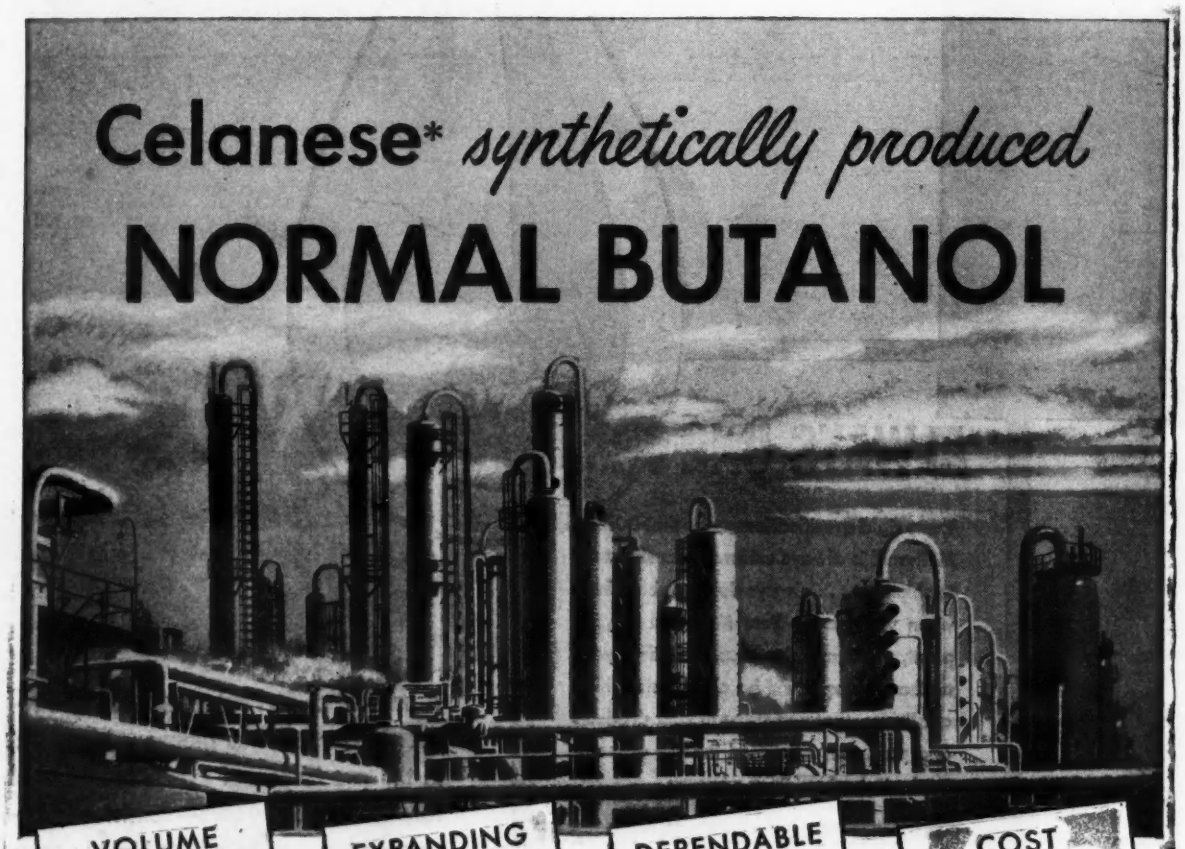
G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld .....lb. 73 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 88 octane, tanks gal. .1235- .138
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1037½- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l ...lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. .....lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l.....lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs .....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls .....lb. .14½- .15
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .16 - .16½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs .....lb. .14½- .15
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12
Ginseng root, cs .....lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
228 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
184 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
rencerers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .33½- .33¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .30½- .31
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45⅝- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP. (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .32½- .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .03⅜- —
house .....lb. .04½- —
white, choice .....lb. .05¾- —
yellow .....lb. .04⅜- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .38 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs.....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins .....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs .....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld.....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1 bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 2 bgs. .....lb. .15 - .17
No. 3 bgs. .....lb. .12 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. .....lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. .....lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs...lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .18
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .18
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs...lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs .....lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs .....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc .lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls .....lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls..lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Kauri, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .14 - .22
tears, cs.....lb. .26 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.55



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Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-D, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Celanese® CHEMICALS

Gum, sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 53.00 -56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1403
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 45.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP bots oz. 13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17 18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofluramide dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide USP bbls dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .213 - —
tanks lb. .201 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls. dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

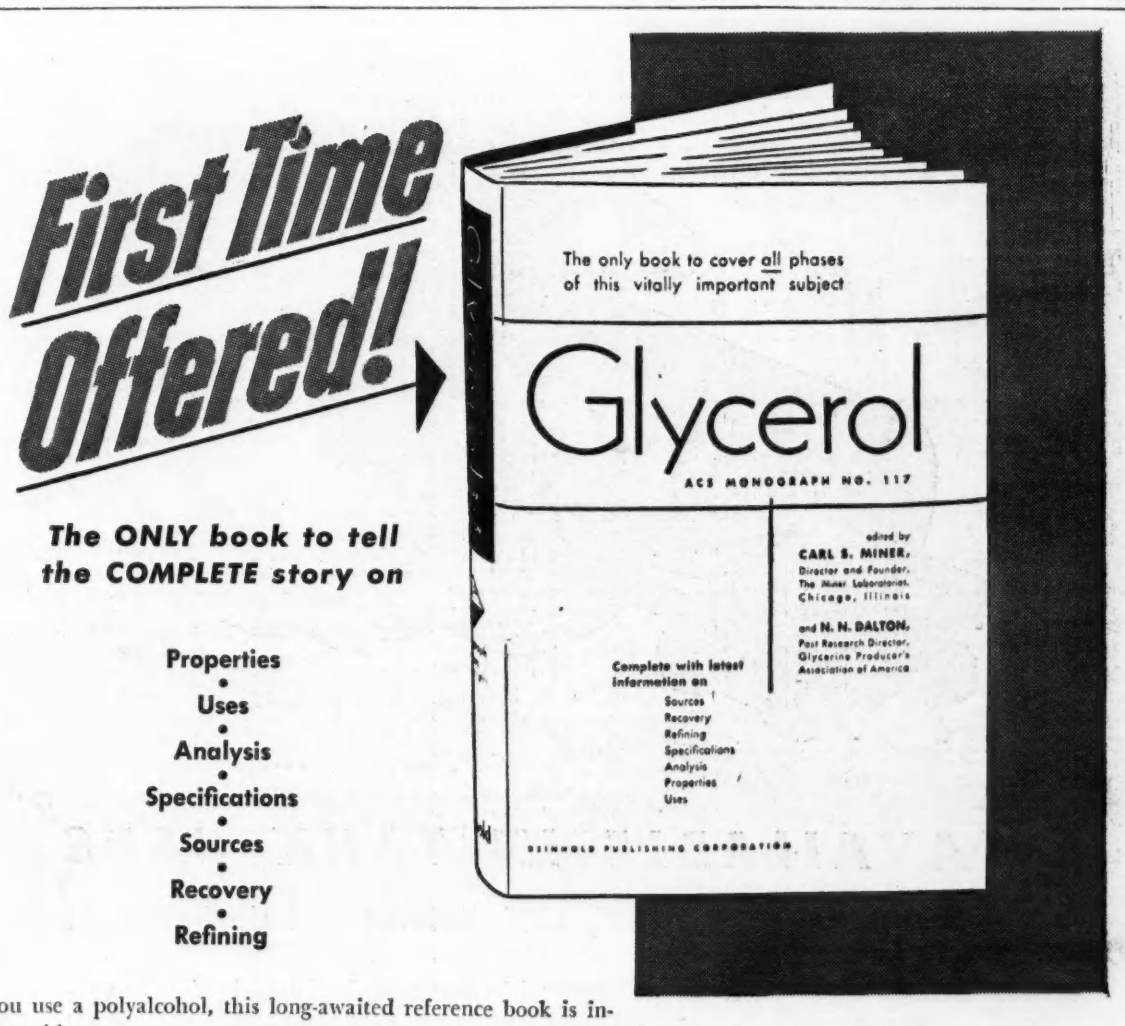
Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol NF dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns. lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.60 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Iron pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas), USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 26.50 -34.00
smaller lots kilo. 28.00 -35.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb 46 - —
l.c.l., works lb 47 - —
tanks, works lb 45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .63
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib dms lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib, dms lb. .15 - .15½



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11. Uses of Glycerine —*J. B. Segur*

Kerosene—Magnesia

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks,	gal.	.08875-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks,	gal.	.144 -	.148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks,	gal.	.0970-	.1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1075-	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0875-	.095
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.1125-	.1195
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.09
	ton.	95.00 -	105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70 -	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.38½-	.48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.35½-	.36½
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.34½-	.35½
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.10¼-	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.09½ -	.10
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Turkish, bls	lb.	.13 -	.14
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.72 -	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55 -	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16 -	.20
select, bls	lb.	.90 -	—
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31 -	.32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Iodide, NF, V, jars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.13 -	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1280-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34¼-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.34¾-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.35¼-	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.35¾-	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.1416-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1515-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾-	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.29¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32½-	—
60% PbO, dms. works	lb.	.31¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.43 -	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41 -	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.54 -	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.40 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.41 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms	lb.	.15¼-	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½-	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
basic silicate, bgs. c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15 -	.17¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	.16
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	.19
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.18
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20 -	.26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	12.25 -	15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.21¼-	.40
powd., bbls	lb.	.31¾-	.50
Root, bls.	lb.	.05½-	.08
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.50 -	.55
powd., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	.06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50 -	—
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50 -	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	12.50 -	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25 -	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	12.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00 -	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10 -	26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton.	11.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	10.75 -	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton.	14.50 -	23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00 -	13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50 -	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	10.25 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.	13.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00 -	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50 -	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50 -	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	13.00 -	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75 -	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00 -	12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00 -	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	17.00 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	17.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	15.00 -	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00 -	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	13.00 -	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75 -	—
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25 -	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	17.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs. works	ton.	3.50 -	4.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.75 -	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	5.45 -	5.95
96-98%, dms	lb.	6.05 -	7.10
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.35 -	5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works	lb.	2.20 -	—
dms., dealers, dms	lb.	2.10 -	—
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works.	lb.	2.75 -	3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34 -	.35
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40 -	.41
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	5.35 -	5.90
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	64.50 -	66.00
extracted, 36%, same basis.	ton.	62.00 -	63.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65 -	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.10 -	2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms	lb.	.80 -	1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.95 -	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.85 -	2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	12.00 -	14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms.	lb.	.91 -	1.05
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 -	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.63 -	.66
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.38 -	.40
Leaves, NF	lb.	.75 -	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	33.00 -	34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35 -	—
Lovage root, imported, bls	lb.	.63 -	.75
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95 -	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots.	kilo	145.00 -	149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb.	1.05 -	1.08
West Indian, No. 1, bls	lb.	.88 -	.89
broken, cs	lb.	.70 -	.72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32 -	.34¼
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.31 -	—
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.34 -	.36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.36 -	.38

AVAILABLE IN TANK CARS

Intermediates for

DYES
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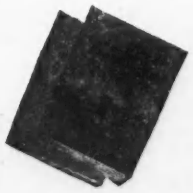
COMPLETE DATA

Send for these detailed booklets on the properties and reactions of the methylamines.

LOW COST, LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT AMINES

If you are interested in the synthesis of organic nitrogen compounds, you'll find the methylamines the most economical aliphatic amines on the market. All three amines—monomethylamine, dimethylamine and trimethylamine—are shipped in both aqueous and anhydrous form. They are produced in two different plants—an assurance of continuing availability. High product purity and uniformity, coupled with low cost, are the reasons for the continued growth in the use of the methylamines since Rohm & Haas introduced them commercially in 1934.



CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa Frt equald with N. Y C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50 00 —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.s. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots. lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls. divd lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., divd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., divd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., divd., S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.79.00 -80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.50 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb. .20 - .21
French, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian, bls lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.30 - 6.40
Japanese, cs lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., divd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, divd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., divd gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., divd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, divd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., divd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, divd. E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .43½- —
less than truckload works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61

Magnesite—Methylal

Methyl chloride, indust., cyl., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11¼- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. divd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36¼- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —

MIBK

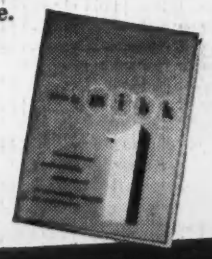
The No. 1 medium-boiling solvent
for nitrocellulose lacquers . . . for vinyl lacquers

For over-all performance and economy in lacquer formulation there is no substitute for methyl isobutyl ketone, because only MIBK has the solvent characteristics which permit formulating at top diluent content or top solids concentration.

And you need not tie up your bulk storage with extra solvents. Standardize on MIBK . . . the superior medium-boiling solvent for both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers.

MIBK is one of Shell's *quality* solvents which include among others MEK, MIBC, and IPA. Your Shell Chemical representative will be happy to discuss with you in detail the advantages to be gained from using MIBK in your lacquer formulations. Just phone or write.

Send for your copy of "This is MIBK" today



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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Methylamyl Acetate—Nutgalls

Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 48 - —
tanks, works lb. 46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.35 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld, E lb. .08½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld, E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .16½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .17
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - .36
Milk sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .25¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½- —
New York gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal, 95% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .50 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 2.65
Leaves, bls lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, dm lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .06 - —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾- —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .0325- .0335
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .11¾
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - 4.50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —

WITCO

Aluminum Octoate*

(aluminum di-2-ethylhexanoate)

An Unusually Powerful, Stable, Economical Gelling Agent

Witco Aluminum Octoate gels petroleum solvents at room temperature . . . gives firmer gels for each percent of aluminum octoate than most other gelling agents. Gels are stable to heat . . . do not change viscosity on aging . . . do not break down with additives that destroy stearate gels.

Witco Aluminum Octoate is always uniform, since it is made from a synthetic acid. Efficient gelling properties make it more economical than other gelling agents.

In Paints . . . an effective pigment suspension agent . . . increases brushability.

In Paint Removers . . . increases viscosity of chlorinated solvents . . . gives readier and longer adhesion to paint.

In Shingle Stains, Primers and Sealers . . . decreases penetration of stain, primer or sealer . . . improves adhesion of subsequent coats of paint.

*Made in Witco's Chicago plant

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Aluminum Octoate
Asphalt
Asphalt Specialties
  Automobile Undercoatings
  Rust Preventives
  Sound Deadeners
  Vibration Dampeners
Calcium Resinate
Carbon Blacks
Copper Hydroxy Naphthenate
Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
  Naphthenic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Calcium
Driers—*Continued*
  Manganese-Zinc-Iron
  Octoic Acid Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Zinc
  Witall* (Tall Oil) Driers
    Lead-Cobalt-Manganese-Iron
Esters
  Butyl Oleate
  Butyl Stearate
  Dibutyl Adipate
  Dibutyl Phthalate
  Methylcyclohexyl Stearate
Lead Linoleate
Lead Oleate
Metallic Stearates
  Aluminum Lithium
Metallic Stearates—*Continued*
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  Calcium Magnesium
  Copper Sodium
  Iron Zinc
M. R. (Hard Hydrocarbon)
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Rubber Compounding Ingredients
Sunolite® (Anti-Sunchecking Wax)
Vinyl Stabilizers
Witcarbs®
Witco Gelling Agents
Witcotes®

*Trade-Mark

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Los Angeles • Boston • Chicago • Houston • Cleveland
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Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs.	lb.	.34	- .34½
shrivels, bgs.	lb.	.33	- .33½
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .26½
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.08	- .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12	- .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l.	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	- .60
tanks	gal.	.15½	- —
100° C.-b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks.	gal.	.18	- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.	lb.	.83	- —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25¾	- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	3.40	- 3.75
NF, bots	lb.	3.25	- 3.30
sweet, USP, dms., cns.	lb.	.55	- .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	70.00	-120.00
seed, bots	lb.	55.00	-95.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms.	lb.	1.85	- 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	- .46
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	No prices.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.55	- 2.20
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.65	- 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.90	- 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	11.25	-13.50
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.85
tech., cns.	lb.	1.70	- 2.85
Calamus, cns.	lb.	10.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.26	- .40
white, dms	lb.	.26	- .40
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	10.00	-10.75
rectified, cns.	lb.	11.00	-13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	35.00	-40.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2300-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3110-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3160-	—
tanks	lb.	.2910-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3010-	—
tanks	lb.	.2360-	—
hydrogenated, bgs.	lb.	.3260-	.3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.	lb.	.22¼-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
tanks	lb.	.2500-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2800-	—
tanks	lb.	.2650-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2575-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2625-	—
tanks	lb.	.2475-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	23	- 23¼
Cedarleaf, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.45	- .75
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots	lb.	190.00	-260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots.	lb.	23.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.	lb.	1.40	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- .90
Java, true, cns	lb.	4.10	1.90
Java type, cns.	lb.	.50	- .95
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms.	lb.	9.50	-11.25
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.19¼	- .19½
Pac. Coast	lb.	.18	- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.31¼	- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Codliver, USP, dms.	gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.00	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.	lb.	17.00	-23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.14⅞	- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06⅞	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.19⅞	- .20½
tanks	lb.	.18⅝	- —
Costus, bots	oz.	12.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East.	lb.	.15½	- —
Valley	lb.	.15½	- —
Texas	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01½	- —
salad, dms.	lb.	.20¼	- .20½
tanks	lb.	.18¾	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.25
Cumin, bots.	lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.30	- —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron cns	lb.	6.50	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms.	lb.	.70	- 1.00
80-90%, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1410-	—
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1610-	—
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1260-	—
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
Oil, fishliver, crude, 400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
500,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1905.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	9.00	- 9.75
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	10.25	-11.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	9.75	-11.75
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	13.00	-15.00
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.11¼	- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.12½	- .13
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- —
twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.42	- .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 5.00
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 7.25
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	5.85	- 9.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.55
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.85
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.10	- 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.25	- 9.50
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	45.00	-90.00
Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1770-	—
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1520-	—
New York	lb.	.1645-	—
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1675-	—
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	2.90	- 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.	lb.	3.00	- 5.33
Italian, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.07½	- —
Gulf ports	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.16	- .16½
synthetic, cns., dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.	lb.	.33	- .34
20°, dms.	lb.	.32	- .33
30° dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots.	lb.	190.00	-270.00
petale, bots.	lb.	40.00	-150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	3.10	- 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.58	- .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.25	- .25½
tankcars	lb.	.23½	- —
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.11¾	- .12
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	6.00	- —
Olive, commercial, dms.	gal.	2.25	- —
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.60	- 2.65
foots, dms.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.30	- .70
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.70	- 1.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.90	- 4.50
West Indian, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	135.00	-150.00
Oil, origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.15	- 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms., spot.	lb.	.1180-	.1400
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.90	- 6.75
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks.	lb.	.17¾	- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	14	—
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.22¼	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.27½	- .28
tanks	lb.	.26	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	5.50	- 6.75
redist. USP, dms.	lb.	5.75	- 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms.	lb.	4.75	- 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	75½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	76½	—
ex whse.	gal.	.95½	- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.143	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms.	lb.	.16½	- .16¾
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	50.00	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .75
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	- .95

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Corona, California

Oil, Rue—Paranitrochlorobenzene

Oil, rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Spanish, cns ..... lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -11.50
Sardine, crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms ..... lb. .48 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. ..... lb. No stocks.
Sesame, retd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 31.00 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills ..... lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
raw, 50% tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .02¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .18¾- .18¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks ..... lb. .17⅜- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .17⅞- .18⅛
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15⅜- —
tanks ..... lb. .18 - .18½
salad, dms ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks ..... lb. 8.25 - 9.25
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. .1420- .1470
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45° dms. lb. .1270- —
tankcars ..... lb. .1300- .1350
natural, winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1150- —
tankcars ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb.
Oil, sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0486- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0545- —
whse. ..... lb. .0655- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. ..... gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white cns ..... lb 2.25 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .31¼- .31½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .29¼- .29½
mills ..... lb. .28¼- .28½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated.)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. .20 - .40
Veviter, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 19.00 -21.50
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 16.00 -26.00
Java cns ..... lb. 29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal. dms gal. 9.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51¼- .54½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l. ..... gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. ..... gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .64½- .65½
Oil, white mineral, NF, 145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. ..... gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. ..... gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. ..... gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. ..... gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. ..... gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns ..... lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ..... lb. 18 00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 30.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼ c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1910- —
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls ..... lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls ..... lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs ..... lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .15½ Nom.
Portugese, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ..... lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. ..... lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13⅛
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- .11⅜
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms ..... lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ceylon, dms ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs ..... lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .34
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .42 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works J lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, wnite, 121°-123°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91% powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .198 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works ..... lb. .1200- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .51¼- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb., .21 - .22

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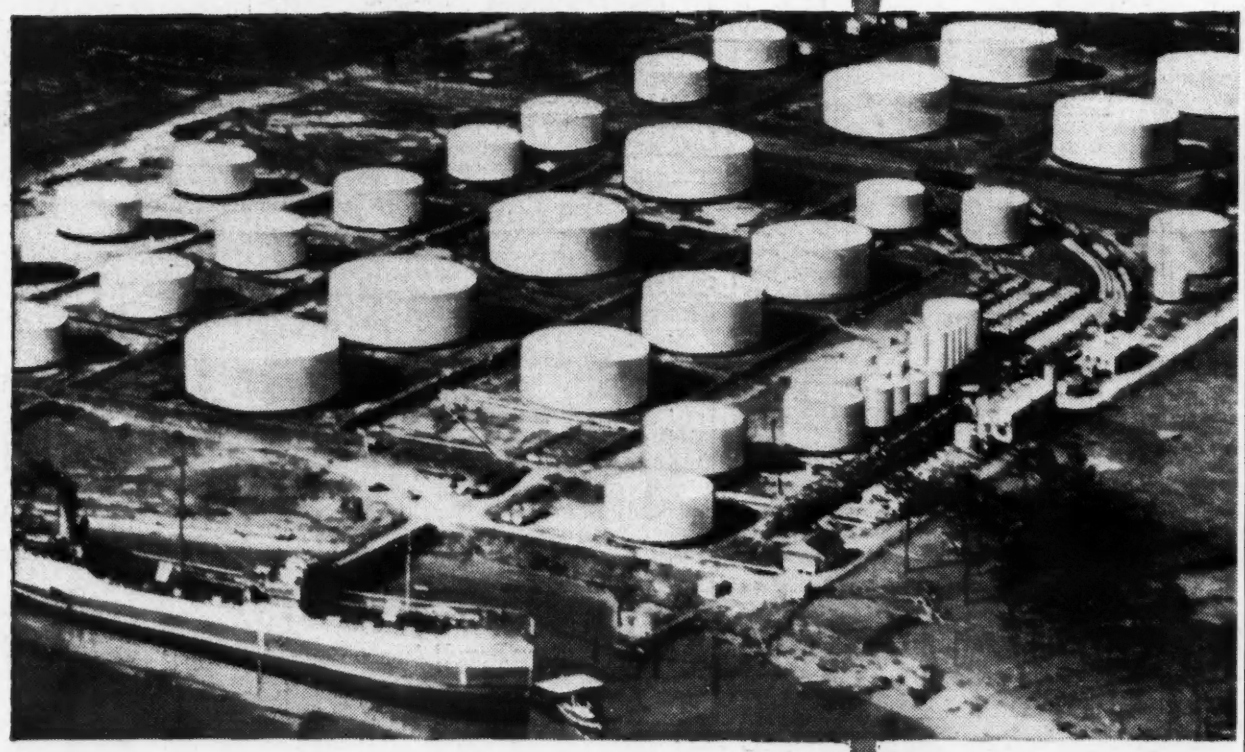

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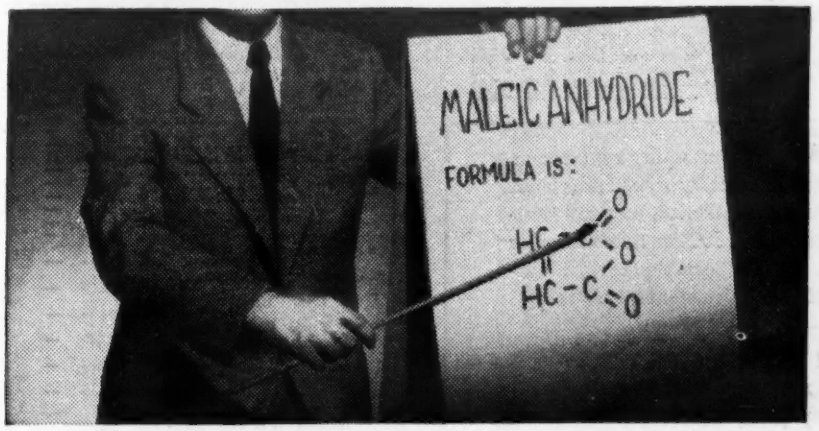

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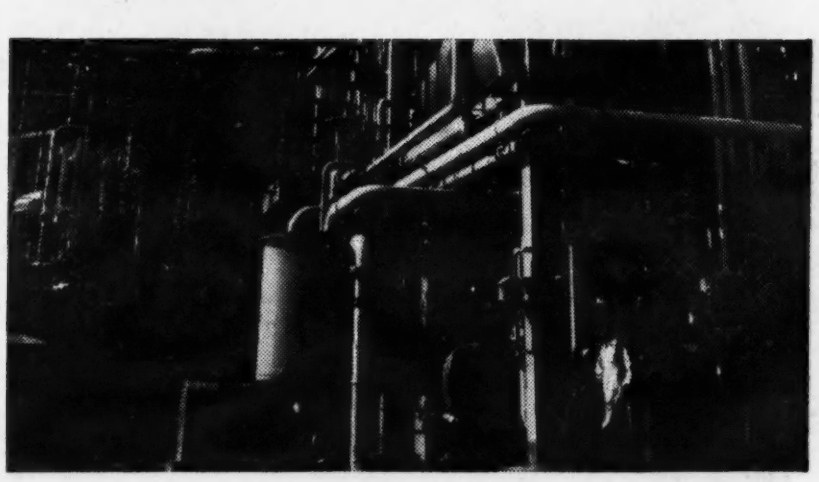

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Telephone, 7-0877

Boston 49, Massachusetts
Everett Station
Telephone, Everett 7-5010

Charlotte 2, North Carolina
1117 Johnston Building
Telephone, 2-3454

Chicago 54, Illinois
1104 Merchandise Mart Building
Telephone, Whitehall 4-6750

Cincinnati 2, Ohio
1517 Carew Tower
Telephone, Dunbar 1414

Cleveland 14, Ohio
875 Union Commerce Building
Telephone, Superior 1-3830

Detroit 2, Michigan
827 Fisher Building
Telephone, Trinity 2-3118

Houston 2, Texas
904 City National Bank Building
Telephone, Atwood 6421

Los Angeles 15, California
714 W. Olympic Boulevard
Telephone, Richmond 7-7201

New York 22, New York
445 Park Avenue
Telephone, Plaza 9-8200

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
723 Widener Building
Telephone, Locust 4-0247

Portland, Oregon
421 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Telephone, Broadway 2549

San Francisco 4, California
111 Sutter Street
Telephone, Yukon 6-6232

Seattle 4, Washington
911 Western Avenue
Telephone, Main 4203

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Foshay Tower
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota
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Paranitrophenol—Phenol

Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.37½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
Para-tertiary butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	- .59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Para-tertiary amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	- .66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70	- —
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	- —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	- —
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.60	- .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 50 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	- .40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	- .53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.25	- .28
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton.	70.00	-76.00
solvent, same basis	ton.	67.00	-68.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	- 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	- —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- —
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- —
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- .34
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- .36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3,	gal.	12	12½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.43	- 1.44
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	- .45
Gondar, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Japanese nontakas, bgs	lb.	.46	- .47
oirdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.62	- —
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.43	- .44
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.32½	- .33
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .31
Unganda, bgs.	lb.	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.43	- .44
white, bgs.	lb.	1.49	- 1.50
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65	- .66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	- —
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.65
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	- .05½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	- .04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	- .04⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅝	- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	- .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅝	- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝	- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	- .08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05¼	- —
Petroleum crude, bulk at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	- 3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.63	- 2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	- 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	- 2.90
Montana	bbl.	2.23	- 2.75
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field,	bbl.	3.91	- —
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	- —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.25	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	- 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	- 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	- 2.65
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	- 2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.00	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.04	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.95	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.92	- —
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.00	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.95	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.00	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.04	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.01	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.95	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.1025	- .133
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	- .1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	- —
No. 3	gal.	.08	- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975	- —
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775	- .0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	- .09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725	- .08125
range	gal.	.0875	- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	- .1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075	- .1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025	- .1050
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.183	- —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	- .12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	- —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	- —
Boston	gal.	.165	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.185	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.165	- .17
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.165	- —
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	- —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	- —
f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex.	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	- —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	- —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- .17
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	- .1423
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27 C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	- .51½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.168	- —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	- —
Newark	gal.	.185	- —
New York	gal.	.185	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	- —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.14	- .15
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- .17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175	- .20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	- .202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	- .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.125	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.85	- .95
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.17½	- .18
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	- —

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Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb.. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots. works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methyl-phenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib., dms works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½ - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.43 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31%P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½ - .12½
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms. works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33¼ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works lb. .11½ - .12½
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Phthalic anhydride in bags, ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Piehl leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28¼ - .28½
Mexican bgs lb. .20 - .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568 - —
whse. lb. .0678 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 2.75 Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Co-dextro, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - 45.20
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼ - .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum),
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ - .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 11.00 - 11.20
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-stearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. .48 - .50
smaller lots, works lb.
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½ - .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs. same basis. lb. .36½ - —
standard, bgs lb. .35½ - .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34½ - —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½ - .16
Turkish, ogs. lb. .12½ - .13
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 10.75 - —
liquid, 45% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.625 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
Potash, caustic, solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis. 100 lbs. 3.53 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .53 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½ - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
Potassium chlorate, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾ .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .33½ - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb .25 —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carls- bad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Potassium nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rns lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton 261 00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton. 266 00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 14½ - .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ - .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾ - .30½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½ - .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .62 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 15 20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Phenolphthalein—Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical, 32.5°

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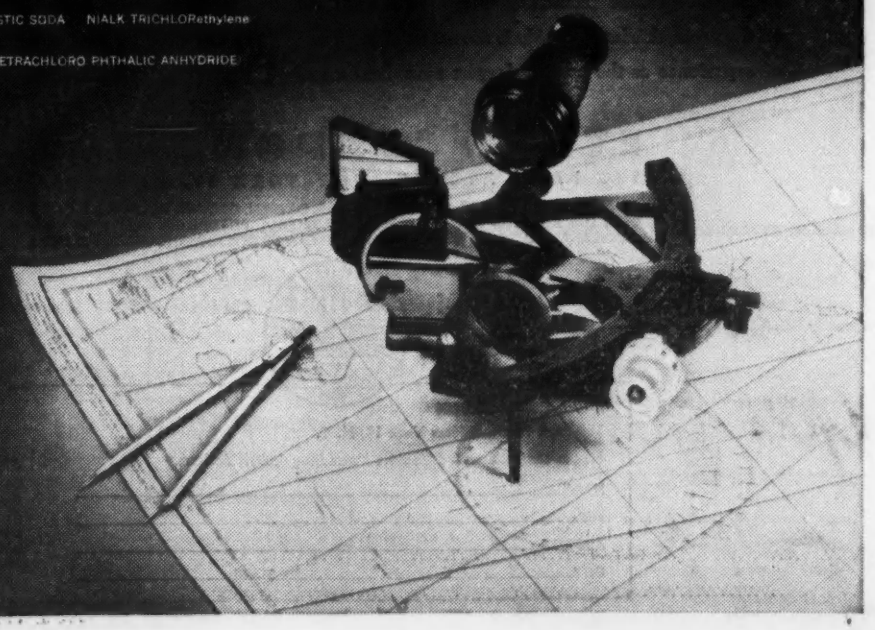

Potassium Silicate, Solution, Technical, 40.5°—Red KB Base

Potassium silicate, solution, tech., 40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
t.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton. 36.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works lb. .79 - —
Titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. .85 - —
Acetate, bots gm. .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .085
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs lb. .48 - .52
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton. lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms. works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram, bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16 75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarit., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅛- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 199.00 -201.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb 32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.65 - —
Watchung-type, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).

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Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	4.37	- 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
Rennin, NF, powder	lb.	6.25	- —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.77½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.78½	- —
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	- —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	- —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.25	- 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	40.00	-56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.65	- .85
powd., bbls.	lb.	.75	- .90
India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Riboflavin, USP bots., dlvd.	kilo.	100.00	- —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	100.00	- —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga.	lb.	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½	- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.33½	- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45	Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bgs.	lb.	.95	- .96
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.09	- .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	- —
tech., bbls., works	lb.	16.50	- —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)			
Rue herb, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms.	kilo.	27.50	-40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms	kilo.	28.50	-40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms	kilo.	30.00	-40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works	lb.	.20	- —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	- —
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	- 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols	lb.	.60	- .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.95	- .96
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	21.50	-23.50
Sarrol, dms	lb.	.72	- 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Cyprus, bls	lb.	.09	- .09½
Dalmatian, bls.	lb.	.40	- .41
Greek, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls.	lb.	.16	- .17
Spanish, stemless, bls.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Syrian, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .11
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs.	lb.	.07¾	- .08
refined, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.05	- —
fib. dms	lb.	1.07	- 1.08
Powdered salol, 2c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		.83	- —
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	- —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	.77	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.12½	- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	17.00	- —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.		14.40	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	-14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	-12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	-11.50
NF, gran., dms	lb.	09¾	- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	- .66
powd., dms.	lb.	.75	- .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	4.75	- 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns.	lb.	76.50	-80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns	lb.	76.50	-80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.	lb.	2.75	- —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Mexican, bls	lb.	.22	- .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.35	- .42
select, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Savory, French, bls.	lb.	.21	- .24
Spanish, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 2.20
powd., cns.	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	- —
powder, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	- —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	13.00	-14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.30½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Senega root, bls.	lb.	1.95	- 2.10
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.13	- .15
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb.	.17	- .19
Pods, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.18½	- .23
natural, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.15	Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.43	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.44	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	- —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.53	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.54	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.56	- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.31	- .33
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.26	- .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.25	- .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., fil., works	ton.	25.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- .22½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	lb.	.83¼	- —
Uyanide, 4lb. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.77¾	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.77¾	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.77¾	- —
100-oz. lots	oz.	.78¼	- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.54¾	- —
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.56	- —
500-oz. lots	oz.	.56½	- —
250-oz. lots	oz.	.57	- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	- —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	- —
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.50	- .65
Western, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.50	- .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.55	-13.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	21.00	-27.35
Sloe berries, bas	lb.	.24	- .28
Smalt, black, etns.	lb.	.15	- —
Blue, etns	lb.	.18	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.75	- .80
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.22	- .24
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	- —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		2.85	- 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15	- —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		3.35	- 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.30	- —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.50	- —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		2.75	- 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.05	- —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		3.25	- 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.20	- —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.75	- —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs.		4.95	- 6.77
Soda, caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs.		2.55	- —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.65	- —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.65	- —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.75	- —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.35	- —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs.		4.55	- 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.40	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70	- —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.	lb.	.23	- .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12¾	- —
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.10	- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works	lb.	.83	- —
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54	- —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.30	- —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13¾	- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14¼	- .15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	- 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	21.00	- —
10 kilo lots	kilo.	21.35	- —
5 kilo lots	kilo.	21.75	- —
1 kilo lots	kilo.	22.00	- —
500 gram lots, bots	kilo.	22.50	- —

Red Precipitate—Sodium Chlorate

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.37½	- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.44½	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	- —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.15	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.10	- —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		2.75	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1375	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1415	- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.00	- —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.65	3.65
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.05	3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.05	- —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.30	- —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs		1.40	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs		1.80	- —
Borate (see Borax)			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb.		.34	- .38
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs.	lb.	8.52	- —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.65	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.05	- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb.		.06¼	- —
l.c.l., works lb.		.06¾	.09½

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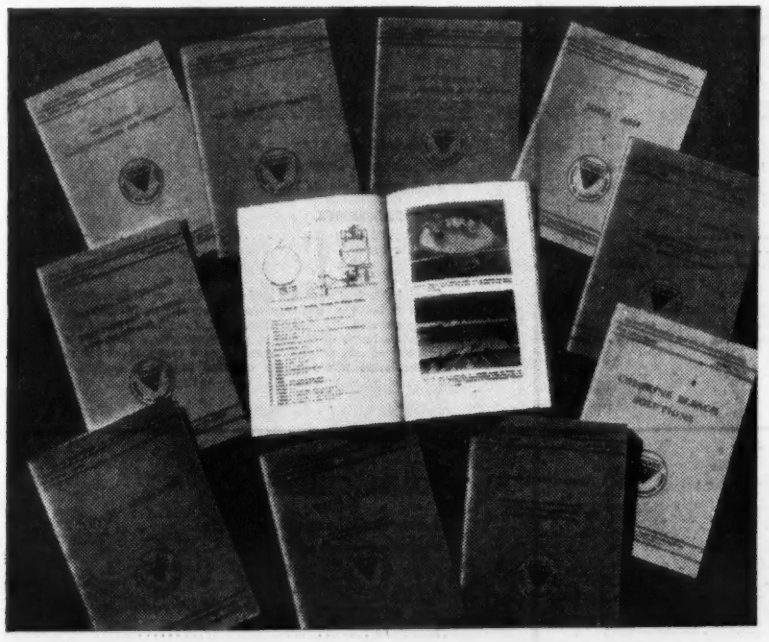

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- ☐ No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions
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NAME_____

ORGANIZATION_____

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CITY_____ ZONE_____

STATE_____ SC-6

Sodium Chloride—Sodium Trichloroacetate

Sodium chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works . lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works . lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms. ..... lb. .22½ - .28½
USP XIV, gran., dms. ..... lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1140 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1125 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works . lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 - 21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E . 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms .. lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs., lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms ..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphyhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼ - —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works . ton. 76.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse ..... ton. 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 199.50 - —
Metallic, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks, bbls., works ..... lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works .... 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works .... lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse . ton. 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾ - —
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works .... lb. .1040 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more . lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted . lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis . . lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .25 - —
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms . . lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald . 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., frt. equald . 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald . 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.75
ferric, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works . lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 .... 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° (ex E. of 100°); S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Penn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96° Kan. Neb W. of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l. works . . 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works . . 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works . . . 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works . lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 2.85 - 2.85
tanks, works . . . 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works . . . . ton. 52.50 - 55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .075
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E . lb. .666 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works . . lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms ..... lb. .17½ - .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald . lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald . lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¼ - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . 100 lbs. 2.93 - 3.38
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works . . . 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls . . . lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. . lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works . . ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works . lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works . . . lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works . . lb. .10½ - —
5 tons, works ..... lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works . . lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E . lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.

Hooker Chemical Guide (ONE OF A SERIES)

USE this handy reference to save time in selecting high-quality chemicals.

HOOKER Chlorinating Agents

CHLORINE

Symbol: Cl_2

Appearance: Greenish-yellow gas at ordinary temperatures, amber liquid when under pressure

Molecular Weight: 70.9

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Freezing Point	—100.98°C
Boiling Point	—34.5°C
Specific Gravity, Gas at 0°C (Air=1)	2.49
Liquid at 20°C (Water=1)	1.41

USES

Bleaching pulp and paper, water purification, sewage treatment, general germicide and deodorant. Manufacture of organic and inorganic chemicals; and many other uses.

MURIATIC ACID

Appearance: Hooker White Grade—Colorless
Commercial Grade—Light yellow

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	18° Be'	1.1417
	20° Be'	1.1600
	22° Be'	1.1789

USES

In manufacture of dyestuffs; refining ores, pickling and cleaning metals; manufacture of foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals; in textile dyeing and finishing; in general chemical manufacture.

SULFUR MONOCHLORIDE

Formula: S_2Cl_2

Appearance: Yellow to slightly reddish heavy liquid

Molecular Weight: 135.0

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Last Crystal Point	—80°C
Boiling Point	138°C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	1.6885

USES

Chlorinating agent: for organic chemicals, rubber substitutes, etc.; polymerization catalyst; reagent in manufacture of military gases, insecticides, chemical intermediates, phenolic resins, other chemicals; solvent for sulfur.

SULFUR DICHLORIDE

Formula: SCl_2

Appearance: Brownish-red liquid

Molecular Weight: 103.0

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Last Crystal Point	—78°C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	1.638

USES

Special chlorinating agent and chloridizing agent in metallurgy; reagent in: the manufacture of organic acid anhydrides, organic chemicals, insecticides, rubber cements, rubber substitutes, treatment of drying oils for varnishes; drying agent for coatings of ink, paint or varnish; as a replacement for sulfur monochloride where higher chlorine content is desired.

SULFURYL CHLORIDE

Synonym: Sulfuric Oxychloride

Formula: SO_2Cl_2

Appearance: Light yellow liquid

Molecular Weight: 135.0

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Pour Point	below —54°C
Distillation Range	2° including 69.5°C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C	1.680
SO_2Cl_2 Content	99%

USES

Chlorinating agent: for the production of chlorophenol, chlorothymol, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs; reacts with sodium salts of organic acids to form chlorides and anhydrides.

THIONYL CHLORIDE

Synonym: Sulfurous Oxychloride

Formula: $SOCl_2$

Appearance: Clear, pale yellow to red liquid

Molecular Weight: 119.0

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Pour Point		below —75°C
Distillation Range	High Grade	75° to 78°C
	Tech. Grade	72° to 79°C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5°C		1.640
$SOCl_2$ Content	High Grade	98%
	Tech. Grade	95%

USES

Chlorinating agent: to replace various groups with chlorine to form acid chlorides and anhydrides. Among end products are: isoamyl chloride, synthetic pyrethrum, phenyl propyl chloride and synthetic vitamin A palamitate; antihistamines.

For detailed information on items listed, drop us a note on your letterhead. Address your request to HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY, 1 Forty-Seventh St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

NIAGARA FALLS • TACOMA • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES

HOOKER CHEMICALS

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne ..... gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼ - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.63.00 -64.00
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis.. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns..... oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .60 - 65
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls .... lb .10 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.32 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., spot..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs..... lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..... lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot bls ..... lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs..... lb. .90 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs..... lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works..lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works..... lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .48 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb lots ..... lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs. works .... lb. 10¼ .11
Oxalate, bbls. works ..... lb No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air floated 90%, 325 mesh bgs. works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works.. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs..lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine NF powd. cans. 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate NF. 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP powd., cans. 100 ozs..oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. 22¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb 21 —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms ..... lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms ..... lb. 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms ..... lb. 4.00 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms ..... lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole USP micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. ..... lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95

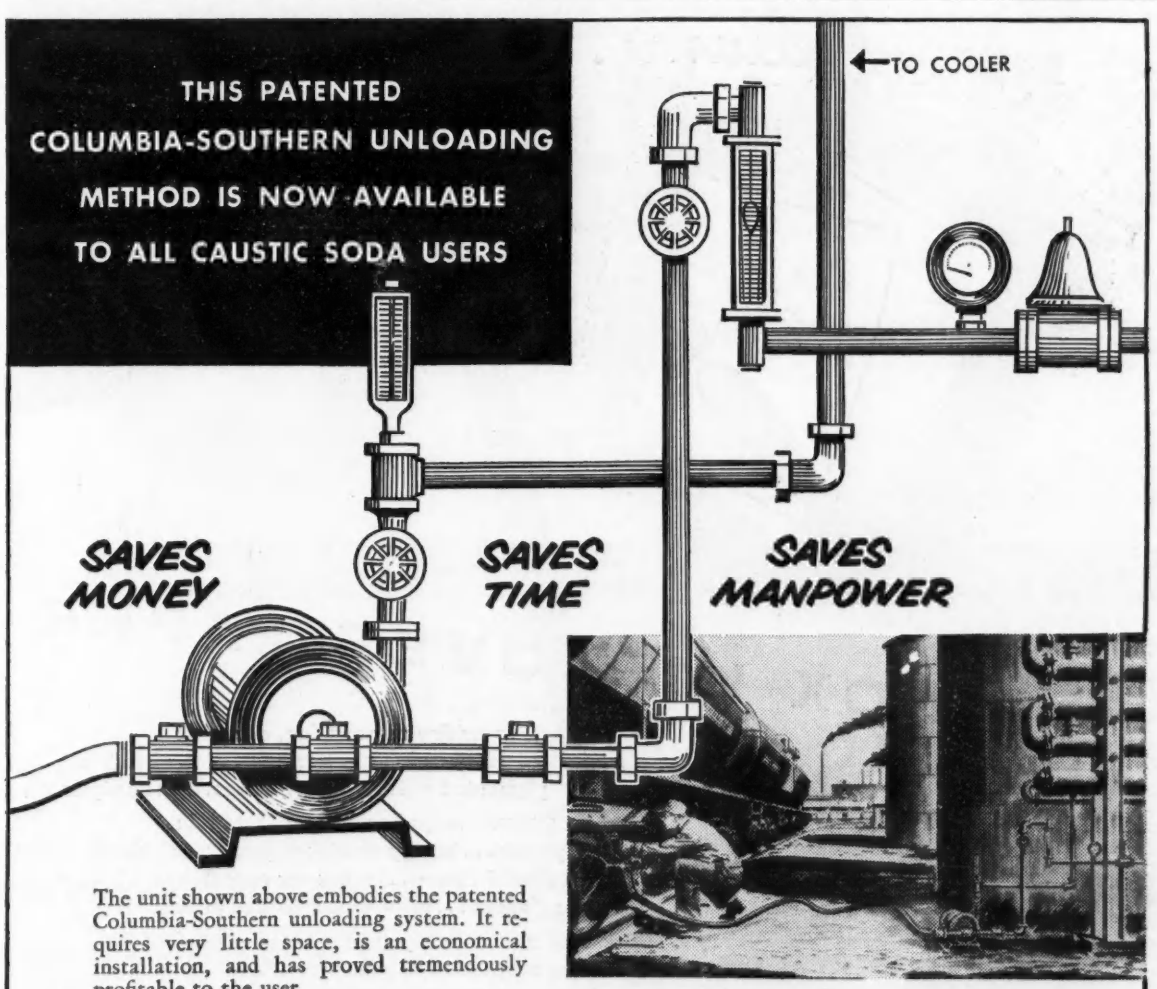
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports..long ton.28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port..long ton.27.50- 30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines ...100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis..... lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works .. lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Sulphur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot..... lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.120.00 - —
ground, same basis.....ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J....unit-ton. .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs.... lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs..... lb. 1.35 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works..... lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra .....lb. .04¾- —
fancy, bleachable.....lb. .05 - —
No. 1 .....lb. .04½- —
special .....lb. .04⅝- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.lb. .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¼- .06⅛
Tamarind, W.I. bbls ..... lb. .11 .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk..unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Tansy leaves bls ..... lb. .25 .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs..lb. .14½- .17
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tarragon herb bgs ..... lb. .45 50
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .65 70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls. kgs lb. .56 59
dms. ..... lb. .57 60
USP, powd. bbls., dms. kgs lb. .61 62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms..... lb. .65 - .69

THIS PATENTED COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN UNLOADING METHOD IS NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL CAUSTIC SODA USERS



The unit shown above embodies the patented Columbia-Southern unloading system. It requires very little space, is an economical installation, and has proved tremendously profitable to the user.

This unloading method was designed by Columbia-Southern's technical staff and engineers in answer to the dire need of consumers for a simple, efficient system that would dilute 73% caustic soda to a 50% concentration before storage with quality maintained.

This patented method incorporates unloading and diluting in one continuous operation. It has proved so successful that Columbia-Southern is now making it available—royalty free—to all users of caustic soda.

Columbia-Southern has much data attesting to the substantial savings made possible in money, time and labor by switching from 50% to 73% and utilizing this patented method.

Columbia-Southern's Technical Staff will be glad to make recommendations on the placement of this unit, and they will be glad to help you with the installation of it as well as assist you with the unloading of your initial 73% shipment.

Contact our Pittsburgh office now for further information.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
420 DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

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Terpineol—Vanillin

Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .73 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. 3.60 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25½
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- 1.23
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .99 - 1.01
Metal lb. 1.07 - 1.21½
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
Titanium, metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base,
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, works, Terra Haute, Ind. gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- .14½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basic lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

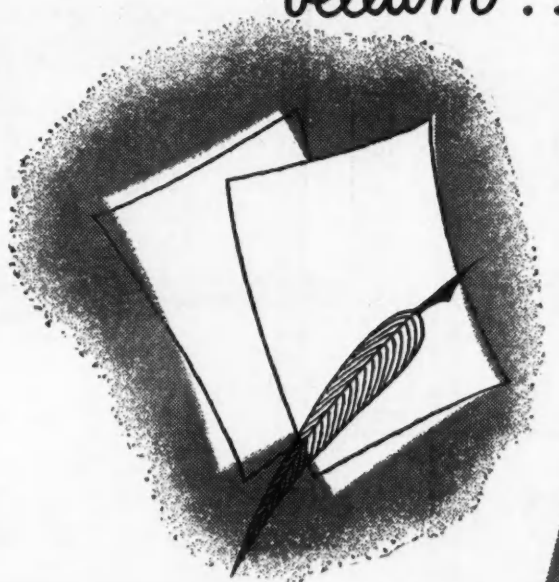
U

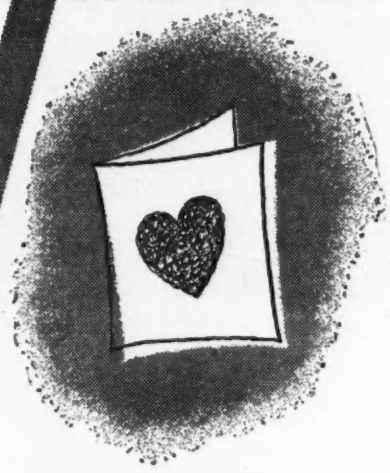
Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .36 - .40
Valine dextro-laevo, dms. works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15

vellum . . . / valentines . . .





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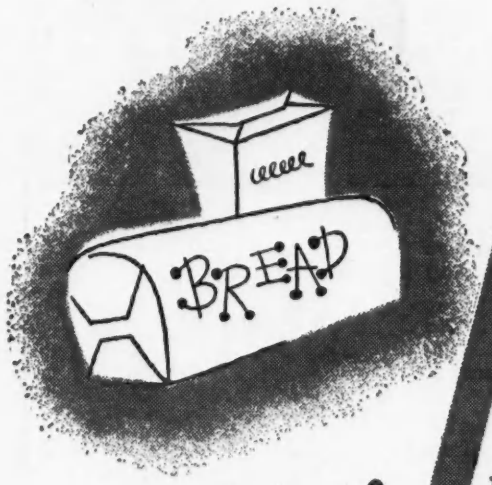
For writing or wrapping, *any* kind of paper makes a better impression when it's pigmented with TITANOX titanium dioxide pigments.

TITANOX helps impart opacity to thin papers . . . beauty to slick papers . . . daintiness to facial tissues . . . consumer appeal to glassine . . . sales impact to wax papers.

And all TITANOX pigments are characterized by easy adaptation to your processing.

As a single example, TITANOX-A-WD is so completely water-dispersible that you gain its full opacifying and brightening value.

You are invited to consult our Technical Service Department without obligation. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.



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the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

1466

a great new achievement in Sugar Cane Wax

DUPLICANE 517

developed especially for the

CARBON PAPER AND BUSINESS FORMS INDUSTRIES

Only Duplicane 517 has this combination of outstanding characteristics:

- **Superior flow producing (carbon dispersing) properties —out-performs imported vegetable waxes**
- **Excellent hardness, maintained with all vehicles used in the carbon paper industry**
- **Greater dispersing and dissolving action than imported vegetable waxes—effective on all types of dyestuffs and toners used in carbon paper**

Plus these important advantages —

- enhances the brilliance of duplicating carbons
- complete miscibility with all vegetable and petroleum waxes
- guaranteed uniformity and purity, laboratory controlled and certified specifications
- always in dependable supply—the *only* domestically produced vegetable wax for the carbon paper field*
- technical service by experts in carbon paper manufacture—the *only* vegetable wax offering this service to the industry
- available for immediate delivery from 24 convenient distribution points

*Produced by the Sugar Cane Wax Enterprise, Gramercy, Louisiana refinery.

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary Sun Chemical Corporation

For further information, samples, technical data on Duplicane 517, write:

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Exclusive domestic and world-wide distributors of sugar cane waxes.

Vinyl Acetate—Yeast, Brewer's

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B. (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm. 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots. gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi. lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi. lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 104.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Brazilian, bgs lb. .60 - .62
Central American lb. .56 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .55 - .56
slabs lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 50 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .96 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Farnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.28 - 1.30

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

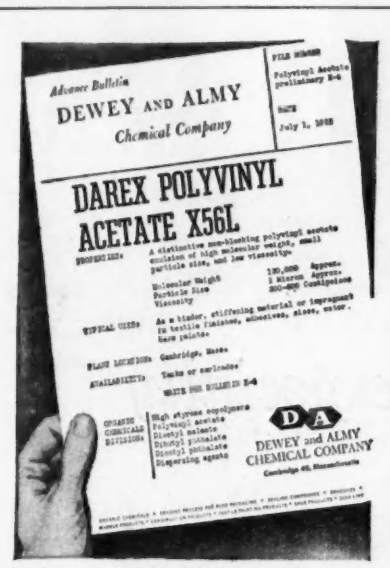
Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs lb. .12½- .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .75 - .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, tmp lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -31.00
t.c.l. ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
t.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton. 36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton. 42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 -50.00
t.c.l., same basis ton. 51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 30 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —



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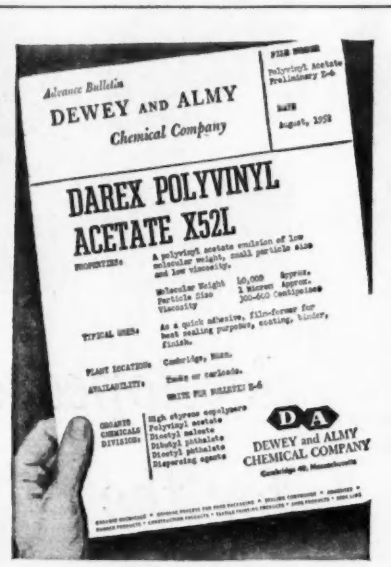

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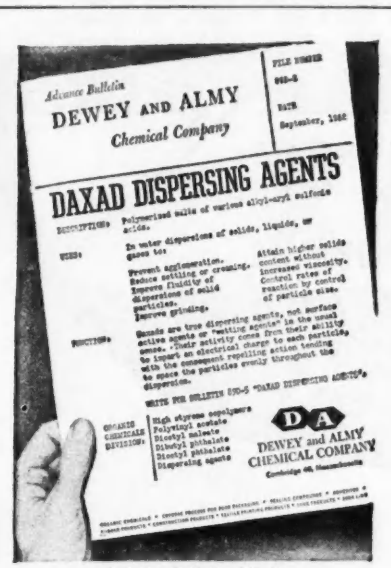

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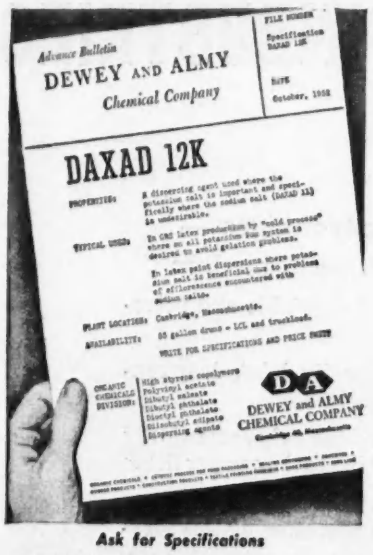
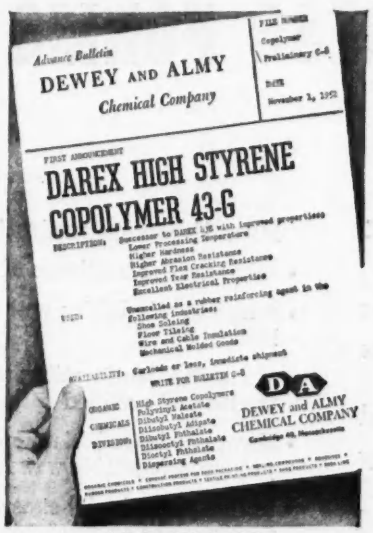


Ask for Specifications



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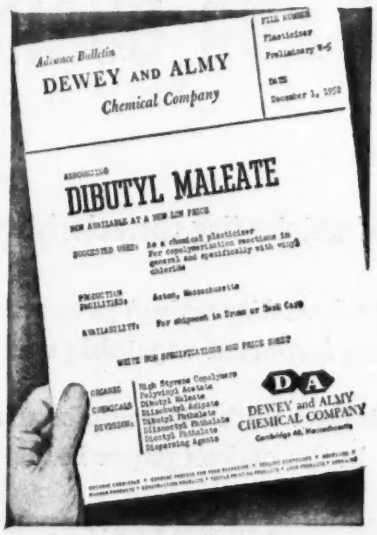
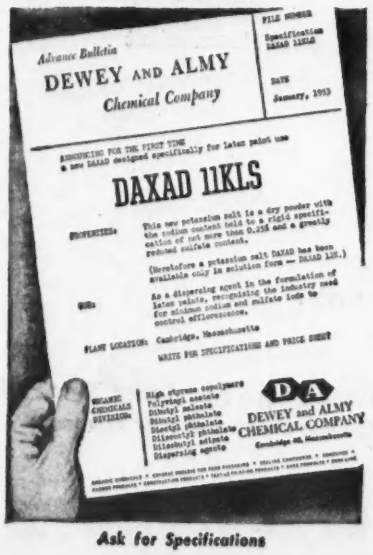


Ask for Specifications



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ORGANIC CHEMICALS • CRYOVAC PROCESS FOR FOOD PACKAGING • ADHESIVES
SEALING COMPOUNDS • SHOE PRODUCTS • CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS
TEXTILE PRINTING PRODUCTS • METEOROLOGICAL BALLOONS • SODA LIME

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. .....lb. 2.15 - —

Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .31 - —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls ... lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
t.c.l., works ... lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.,. lb. .04½- —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs. c.l . lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls..... lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works. lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms .... lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms.. lb. .26 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 - —
t.c.l., works..... 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works .. lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. .....lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars .....lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .11 - —
Napnthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld... lb. .28½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .1435- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1535- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18¼- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.

Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton, lots .....lb. .36 - —
less ton lots .....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Sulphate, flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.55 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 9.25 9.95
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.00 -10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.80 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms ..... lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb. 2.10 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms. c.l. lb. 25½- —
t.c.l. lb. 26 - .41½
normal, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52 - —

Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works .. lb. .03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .03⅜- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works, lb. .04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs works lb. .04⅜- —
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works, lb. .05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb. .23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb No prices.
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.25 -11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse..... lo. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works .. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .45½- —
less than 500 lbs.... works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb. .60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb. .60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .32¼- —

Monsanto, England, Appoints Riches-Nelson US Agent

Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., England, has announced the appointment of Riches-Nelson, Inc., New York, as its representatives in the United States for the following products made at Monsanto's British factories:—Silicon organic chemicals, pure paracresol, pure metacresol, orthocresotinic acid, metacresotinic acid, parachlormetacresol, parachlormetaxylenol, dichlormetaxylenol, chlor-x-cresylic acid, cresantols, phenolsulphonic acid and eugenol vanillin.

Controls Measure Up

—*Continued from page 3*

objected to by the state and agriculture departments, is repealed by the bill. The section is due to expire automatically June 30, but under the bill it would be terminated immediately upon enactment.

Other changes in the legislation include:—

1. Title II was amended to allow loans to be made in connection with termination of government contracts.

2. Title III was amended to permit transfer to the national stockpile of material purchased by the government under long term contracts.

3. Authority to exercise consumer credit controls was restored to the Federal Reserve Board.

4. Title VII, providing for the Small Defense Plants Administration, was extended for two years.

Pfizer's New Unit

—*Continued from page 4*

from Pfizer and will use Tanabe's facilities in Japan for processing it into finished dosage forms and distributing it to drug stores in Japan. The new drug, which is expected to be a powerful weapon in the hands of tuberculosis specialists, supplements Pfizer's line of anti-tuberculosis compounds—streptomycin, viomycin, dihydrostreptomycin and "Cotinasin" (isoniazid). The new product is expected to help in preventing the development of resistant strains of bacteria, it was reported.

Mr. McKeen also revealed that in the field of research the company is concentrating on the study of steroid chemistry related to hormones. "We have found some new paths which we hope will lead to important developments," Mr. McKeen said.

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Commerce Department's Makeup

Insofar as one can glean from published utterances, the official view of the objective in reorganizing or reconstructing the Department of Commerce consists largely of a desire to continue the pattern, if not all of the performances, of the National Production Authority. It is greatly to be desired and earnestly to be urged that business get more vigorous and more articulate in letting the officials, beginning with President Eisenhower, know that it wants a Department of Commerce, an organization designed for and devoted to the development of larger and better activity on the part of United States business in interstate and, particularly, international commerce—or trade.

Business should let it be known to all concerned exactly what sort of service it desires from the assistance of government and how it believes that service can best be provided. It can point to the comparable Canadian ministry as something to be examined and, in large measure, emulated. The handling of emergencies would best be intrusted to some sort of standby mobilization office. Business does not want either controls or supports from government.

The first thing to be sought is a nationally purposed office of business information. The next step is to get all the many varieties of functioning in that area into the one office—even the commercial, or business, or trade, aspects of agriculture and the utilization of natural resources, and all matters of transportation and communication which are essential to every business operation. Such new ideas as the proposal to create a small business administration, whatever its connection (S. 1523) could only serve to make the confusion worse confounded. Let there be a Department of Commerce in everything that the name denotes and connotes.

How the functioning of the department should be organized is a matter that calls for many times the attention which it is getting. For example, should the first dividing be according to industries or between foreign and domestic trade? One such makeup should complement the other, of course, but it is difficult to select the one that should be first. If the functioning is to be kept as close as possible to a national pattern, the primary division should be on the broad basis of foreign and domestic trade. But, there would be all sorts of difficulties in getting adequate or satisfactory service for the various industries, even those of special magnitude. Competition would be a factor in that connection. On the other hand, there would be all sorts of competition if the primary division was on an industry basis—and not only competition as is well known by anyone who has had experience on or with an advisory committee for the department, or has tried to keep in touch with the experiences of the Small Defense Plants Administration or the congressional or executive opponents of "big business."

Certainly there should be proper service for every industry, in accordance with its deserts—if that were carried to a logical extension, the chemical industry would be entitled, more so than agriculture, to a full department of its own. There can be no more convincing argument for a primary division of the department on an industry basis than that presentable for the chemical industry with due regard for its fundamental and indispensable relations to every type of industry, including, especially, farming.

There is too large a measure of reluctance, apathy, or aversion in the hundreds of branches of the chemical industry with reference to the demands which they are so fully entitled to make for information and advice by way of governmental cooperation. Their organizations have been represented in talks with the department officials; but they have not done an adequate job of filing formal communications of suggestion and request, all of which, in large part, should go to the Congress, because there are a number of reasons why certain things should be promoted by way of legislation and other things now in those channels should be blocked. That goes for all other industries as well, but the chemical industry has particular needs. There is, for example, the officially favored heading of units in the department's divisions or bureaus with qualified men from the respective industries, in some sort of rotation—there is no clear evidence whether the official idea is that such assistants should serve without compensation as they have done in war jobs. A way should be found, if that system is to be used, for the various industries and their branches to select or, at least, approve such aids—and to have them displaced when desirable. It should also be properly provided that the man should fit the office. There is nothing worthwhile in having a square peg in a round hole, even if the peg has the brilliancy of a most highly polished, very hard, beautiful wood. Specific ability is far more desirable than half a dozen degrees in general erudition or many years of holding down a government office chair.

The affairs of the Department of Commerce are getting more public attention by reason of the probe potential arising from the rumpus in the National Bureau of Standards. That matter calls for a goodly measure of proper study. It is not conducive to a high regard for the wisdom of having businessmen open to clashing with scientific or professional policies. In the business of the chemical industry that is a matter of constant serious concern.

It's Up to Business

Because they are not ready to believe that the Russian change of front—at least of the facial makeup—is nothing other than a new type of "stallin'," many businessmen in the United States are beginning to get a new case of goose-pimples from thinking what is going to happen to them—of course by way of a national, if not global, calamity when the defense spending of the Western world is pared to a thinness which will not support them in the manner in which they have become accustomed to hang from some hook or another in the government buying structure. They appear to have lost all sense of self-reliance and self-confidence. Their calamity howling is again drowning out the voices of those who still believe that business has nothing to fear except itself.

It is puzzling for those who try to view economic pronouncements logically to see the persistent publicity on when the slump is to arrive. The predicters do not even approach agreement on a date; and there are still a few—all in the "big" category—who see no reason to expect what can be avoided. But, they certainly are making it clear that they like to wail in public, not realizing that their so doing is already starting an epidemic of that one contagious mental affliction—fear.

What to do preventively and curatively is proposed in as many forms as there are opinions on the necessity for doing something. One says that better selling is the big need. Another declares that better quality must be offered in what the public is asked to buy—or, as the frustrated seem to see it, is going to buy for some reason of its own. Some urge a recessionary departure from the merchandising belief developed so rapidly and widely over the past decade that the public buys only by eye. A courageous few declare that too much consumer advertising is almost wholly a waste of time, money, and newsprint. And despite the widely discussed trend to specialization, there is a growing belief that selling is nothing but a matter of fundamentals and generalities, and the chap who has made good as sales manager for a manufacturer of shoestrings is grabbed up for a job as vice-president in charge of sales for a canner of foodstuffs.

Yesterday's paper had a headline, "Danger in Rise of Public Debt Scouted." The day before, it was said:—"Auto Dealers Cautioned on Easy Credit." Today's expert opinion is headed:—"Credit Curbs Urged as Bar to Inflation." And then comes an officially calculated reduction in the cost of living, and wages throughout the country are automatically—perhaps it would be better to say "autocratically" by way of employment contracts made when the trend was upward—cut an aggregate of about enough for the rest of this year to balance the $4,000,000,000 reduction in defense spending aimed at by some senate leaders and the head of the defense office, but not in favor with the heads of the competitive military branches.

So, economists are that-a-way. And, perhaps, therefore, there is nothing strange about defeatism having been "caught" by the C.I.O. president, who consequently has suggested that President Eisenhower plan a multi-billion-dollar public works plan as a safeguard against a depression.

The only way to get security against a depression is to discover and do the simple, but difficult things which will make a depression impossible. As the labor leader said, those things are not to be found in the all too common belief that "unplanned interaction of supply and demand will automatically balance dislocations in the economy which decreased defense spending could bring."

Decreasing of defense spending is not going to be an early or an easy achievement. But, it has no real relation to the possibility of a depression. That will depend, as it always has, on the ability and willingness of business not to be depressed. It is all a matter of work, not worry.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

AEC, these concerns are doing a steadily increasing volume of business.

The rubber and plastics industries are using thickness gauges based on radioactivity to save thousands of dollars annually in raw materials by reducing the spoilage of sheet due to uneven thickness. Cobalt units are employed by the metals trade in increasing numbers to detect flaws in boiler plate, welds and castings. The petroleum industry is using tracer atoms for tagging oil interfaces in pipelines, measuring catalyst circulation in the "cat crackers" and in oil well logging to turn up areas rich in oil sands.

AEC reports that there may be potential industrial uses in the so-called waste fission products now expensively stored by the agency in huge underground tanks like those at Hanford. Research has uncovered a number of potentially valuable applications. These may include such things as cold sterilization of drugs, hormones, antibiotics and—as a long-range possibility—sterilization of food. Also possib'e triggering of commercially important chemical reactions, activation of phosphors to yield low-level light sources and other uses.

If the economics can be worked out, AEC believes a sizable industry may spring up that buys these fission products in bulk and tailors them to various markets.

Chemistry Fellowship in the Lead

The accent was shown to be on chemistry in this year's fellowship awards of the National Science Foundation for the academic year 1953-54. Out of 556 graduate fellowships in the natural sciences announced by the agency, 129 were in the field of chemistry, with physics running a close second with 115 awards. The selections were made from 3,298 applications from all parts of the country, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The list of fellowship winners includes 515 predoctoral candidates and forty-one postdoctoral. All fellows were selected on the basis of ability, with awards made in cases of substantially equal ability so as to result in a wide geographical distribution. Engineering got sixty-three awards; mathematics, fifty-six; zoology, thirty-eight, biochemistry, thirty-five; geosciences, twenty-six; botany, nineteen; mierobiology, eighteen; biophysics, fourteen; medical sciences, thirteen; genetics, eleven; psychology and anthropology, ten; and agricu ture, nine.

Fellows may pursue their training at accredited non-profit institutions of higher education of their own choice. Stipends in the first year of graduate study will be $1,400; those for the intermediate years of graduate study will be $1,600; and those for students in their terminal year of graduate study will be $1,800. Postdoctoral fellows will receive $3,400. Additional allowances for dependents, tuition, and other normal expanses are provided.

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Heavy Chemicals

Index declined last week to 95.88 from 97.51 in the preceding period. Lead was priced lower and so was tin. The declines were attributed to Korean peace talk and to lower prices in the London metal market. Easement in the spot supply was reflected in a reduction in the price of quicksilver where buying interest was definitely slow. The reaction in tin prices has weakened the background for tin based chemicals and prompted some reluctance on the part of buyers. The range in copper prices has narrowed to a 3c. spread.

Sales of soda ash were of better volume with consumers taking on stocks prior to the price advance scheduled for May 1. Shipments of caustic soda and chlorine continued steady with no scarcity of either chemical. Sulphuric acid remained firm with possibilities favoring an upward revision in view of the late advance in sulphur. Some increase in buying interest was noted on the phosphates as a result of the impending advance at the turn of the month. A major producer has advanced the price of oxalic acid 75c. per 100 pounds and sodium formate 50c. per 100 pounds effective immediately.

Production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States for January, 1953, was generally higher than for December, 1952, or for January, 1952, according to the Bureau of the Census. Increases from December, 1952, were reported for 22 of the 44 chemicals included in the release while the output of 17 declined. In comparison with January, 1952, output, the January, 1953, figures were higher for 23 products and lower for 18. All-time monthly production highs were reported in January for the following 6 chemicals: dicalcium phosphate, hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, phosphorus oxychloride, caustic potash, and disodium phosphate.

Annual data for 1952 and 1951 are a compilation of the monthly figures which have appeared in the series. The data for 1952 should be considered as preliminary and subject to revisions based on information furnished on form MAI9E, "Annual Report on Shipments and Production or Inorganic Chemicals and Gases: 1952."

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 91.3 percent for the week ending April 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.3R in the preceding week and 92.6 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Chloride—Buying interest is holding close to the seasonal average with sales of fair volume reported for actual wants. January production of anhydrous was placed at 2,881 tons, compared with 3,207 in December and 2,978 tons in January, 1952. Output of liquid and crystal in January amounted to 1,575 tons, against 1,166 in the preceding month and 1,621 in January last year.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Market firm at recent advance with current demand exceeding production. Output in January was 188,882 tons, compared with a revised total of 193,507 in December and 158,848 tons in January, 1952. Production for the year 1952 was placed at 2,033,786 tons, compared with 1,767,043 tons in 1951.

Calcium Phosphate—January production of dibasic on a dry basis was the highest for any month on record. The total stood at 9,016 tons, compared with a revised amount of 7,482 in the preceding month and 5,085 tons in January, 1952. The feeding grade still holds a competitive position.

Carbon Dioxide—Liquid and gas production during January was placed at 12,936 tons, compared with 13,083 in December and 15,032 tons in January last year. Output of solid, dry ice, was 31,630 tons in January against 32,358 in the previous month and 29,030 tons in January, 1952.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Demand fair but not urgent. Consumers are taking this material mostly for current needs. Supply remained adequate to level off requirements.

Chlorine—Supply conditions continued favorable under maintenance of production. Demand was reported good with some broadening expected as the Summer season approaches and water processing increases. Production last year was placed at 2,595,523 tons of chlorine gas, compared with 2,517,913 tons during 1951.

Cobalt Carbonate—January production was placed at 5,574 pounds gross by the Bureau of Mines. Total output for 1952 amounted to 127,844 pounds. Shipments during January were 18,146 pounds and stocks at the close of the month were 8,763 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural interest is increasing but actual sales are spotty and the prevailing tendency is to postpone buying until the material is required. Planters apparently realize there is no shortage of stocks and are confident needs can be covered when spraying is necessary. The industrial demand continued strong. Export inquiry was more active with sellers surprised that the second quarter quota was reduced. Stocks remained ample to meet requirements.

Lime—In 1952 domestic sales of open-market lime at 7,770,545 tons, nearly equaled the record output of 1951, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Except for a small quantity (6-7 percent of the total reported herein) of captive tonnage included to maintain comparability with the annual lime statistics of the Bureau of Mines, the figures in this monthly series are limited to open-market lime. The monthly canvass includes the output of plants whose cumulative production in 1951 constituted 98 percent of the entire open-market lime industry.

Potash, Caustic—Current movement fair with the chemical and soap industries showing interest. Stocks remained comfortable. January production was placed at 7,233 tons, of liquid which is a new high monthly record. The solid content was 1,928 tons. December output was 6,838 tons containing 1,973 tons of solid and in January last year 4,167 tons of liquid were made, the solid content was not available.

Potassium Carbonate—Shipments did not appear to be under as much pressure for glass plant use as formerly noted. Demand, however, was broad enough to absorb production readily.

Salt Cake—Although stocks are not excessive, consumers seem to be receiving shipments regularly. January production amounted to 63,451 tons of crude commercial, compared with 64,955 in December and 56,514 tons in January last year. Total production for 1952 was 661,945 tons, against 707,388 in 1951.

Soda Ash—Shipments reported good by producers with demand for chemicals and glass use well sustained. Supply and demand appeared to be about in balance, with the latter running a bit heavier in view of the advance on May 1. Production last year of finished light ash was placed at 2,316,508 tons, against 2,575,677 in 1951. Output of finished dense ash in 1952 was 1,591,177 tons, compared with 1,802,022 in 1951. Production of natural soda ash in 1952 was 312,647 tons, against 363,951 tons in 1951.

Soda, Caustic—Miscellaneous inquiry was about steady at its former level. Shipments for chemical use and to rayon and film plants were described as good and there seemed to be no easement in demand from petroleum refiners. Stocks have continued fully adequate to meet requirements. Production for 1952 was placed at 2,499,918 tons of liquid, including 347,381 tons of solid by the electrolytic process, compared with 2,437,997 tons of liquid including 445,917 tons of solid in 1951. The 1952 production by the lime-soda process showed 510,990 tons of liquid including 134,769 tons of solid, against 668,310 tons of liquid including 204,706 tons of solid in 1951.

Sodium Phosphates—Slated for an advance of 15c. to 20c. per 100 pounds on May 1. Production of monobasic in January amounted to 1,690 tons, compared with 1,500 in December and 1,756 tons in January 1952. Dibasic output was at a new high monthly level with a total of 18,496 tons, against 13,572 for the same

Price Trends

Advanced

Sodium formate ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $4 per flask.
Tin, 9½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
95.88	97.51	95.01	97.69

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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month last year. Production in 1952 amounted to 175,764 tons, against 182,649 in 1951. The output of tribasic in January was 4,353 tons, compared with 4,306 in December and 4,696 tons in January last year. Total production in 1952 was 51,249 tons, against 67,607 in 1951.

Sodium Silicate—Shipments generally good with supply adequate to meet requirements. January production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous was 41,181 tons, compared with 45,893 in the preceding month and 45,705 tons in January last year. Total production for 1952 was 517,842 tons, against 347,387 in 1951.

Sulphur — Firm at the recently advanced price level. Demand active and being leveled off promptly. The supply situation was described as comfortable with prospects favoring improvement.

Acids

Hydrochloric — Supplies in the local area have shown improvement since the turn of the month. Demand is described as good. January production recorded a new high monthly record. The total stood at 65,835 tons including 15,896 tons made from salt and acid, 14,612 from chlorine and hydrogen and 35,327 tons as byproduct and from other sources. The December total was 64,284 tons and in January last year 60,191 tons were made. Total production during 1952 amounted to 678,378 tons, compared with 693,541 in 1951.

Hydrofluoric—Stocks not excessive, although market showed a fair degree of balance. January production of anhydrous and technical totaled 4,244 tons, compared with 3,776 in the preceding month and 4,010 tons in January last year. Output in 1952 amounted to 41,085 tons, against 43,660 in 1951.

Nitric—Demand steady and well up to the level established in March. Stocks continued adequate to meet requirements. January production showed 156,824 tons, against 157,508 in December and 140,976 tons in January last year. Total production for 1952 was 1,630,676 tons, compared with 1,512,609 tons in 1951.

Sulphuric—Recent advance in sulphur has created a strong background and lead to possibilities of higher prices. The supply at present is ample to meet current requirements. January production amounted to 1,184,405 tons gross including 251,038 tons made by the chamber process and 933,367 by the contact process. The December total was 1,192,765 tons and in January last year 1,165,356 tons were produced. Spent acid used in fortification during January was 90,379 tons, compared with 92,970 in the preceding month and 89,171 tons in January 1952. Total production last year was 13,334,638 tons gross, against 13,372,300 tons in 1951.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—A new daily production record was reached by U. S. primary aluminum producers during February, the Aluminum Association announced. Primary production of 185,297,920 pounds not only is the highest February output on record, but also establishes an all-time daily high with its average output of 6,600,000 pounds per day. February production topped the peak February, 1944, output of 148,800,000 pounds by about 25 percent and exceeded January,

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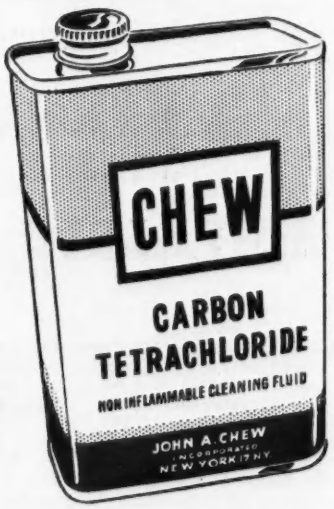

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1953, figures (179,790,195 pounds) by five and one-half million pounds. February, 1953, also outproduced February, 1952 (144,747,395 pounds) by 28 percent. February shipments of sheet and plate by member companies of the Association were 107,678,485 pounds compared with the previous month's shipments of 109,989,095 pounds. This represents a gain of 39 percent over February, 1952, shipments of 77,226,203 pounds. Shipments of aluminum foil decreased slightly. The total for February was 8,821,215 pounds as against January shipments of 9,535,711 pounds. February, 1952, shipments were 6,127,732 pounds.

Chromite—In the final month of 1952, chromite consumption exceeded November but was 10 percent below March, the peak month of the year when 119,818 short tons were consumed, according to the Bureau of Mines. An increase of 6 percent over the previous month by metallurgical users (manufacturers of ferro-alloys and stainless steels), was also the largest since the March high of 65,178 short tons. Metallurgical use, plus an increase of 4 percent in refractory use, more than offset the 5 percent decrease in chemical use, resulting in an over-all chromite consumption in December of 107,825 short tons. March consumption of 42,350 short tons of refractory ore and the January consumption of 14,099 short tons of chemical ore marked the peak monthly levels of chromite used by those industries during 1952. Total consumption of chromite in 1952 was 1,185,460 short tons, 2 percent less than in 1951. Considering the slump in production and consumption of chromium products during the steel strikes of June and July, the slight decrease in chromite consumption for the year, and the almost equally slight decrease in over-all chrome alloy consumption reflect the high level of demand for chromimum during 1952.

Cobalt—Imports of cobalt into the United States in January were 26 percent less than in December. Receipts of metal declined 34 percent. Imports of oxide were 56,555 pounds (gross weight) in January compared with none in December but receipts of white alloy (crude) were virtually unchanged, according to the Department of Commerce.

Copper—Trading was spotty last week with few sales reported above the 30c. level. Producers' quotations have been narrowed to a range of 30c. to 33c. per pound for domestic electrolytic copper delivered Valley basis. Meanwhile, a decline in lead and a severe drop in tin prices have not been conducive to extensive buying activity in the red metal.

Lead—Priced lower at 13c. per pound, New York, and 12.80c. St. Louis. The decline followed a severe drop in the London market which appeared to be inspired by Communist China's Korean truce overtures.

Molybdenum—According to the Department of Commerce, 6,171,932 pounds (contained molybdenum) in concentrates and molybdic oxide were exported from the United States in 1952, compared with 3,729,265 pounds in 1951. Exports in 1952 comprised 1,986,670 pounds to West Germany, 1,736,176 pounds to France, 882,355 pounds to United Kingdom, 535,800 pounds to Canada, 479,680 pounds to Sweden, 199,035 pounds to Japan, 192,994 pounds to Italy, 59,085 pounds to Australia, 34,965 pounds to Austria, 23,154 pounds to Belgium-Luxembourg, 12,622 pounds to Mexico, 10,000 pounds to New Zealand, 9,990 pounds to Spain, 4,400 pounds to Finland, 3,000 pounds to Denmark, 2,476 pounds to Switzerland, and 450 pounds to Canal Zone. There were also 1,090,104 pounds (gross weight) of ferro-molybdenum, 172,285 pounds of metals and alloys, and 14,605 pounds of wire were exported in 1952. Exports of molybdenum in other forms are not reported separately.

Quicksilver—Priced lower at the close of the week with sellers naming $199 to $201 per flask on spot. Buying interest was definitely slow while arrivals improved the supply position to a limited extent.

San Francisco.—Market interest was relatively quiet over the week with metal quotations lowered to $203 per flask and slightly less in lots of ten flasks.

Tin—Prices plunged downward last week under increased selling pressure and slow demand. Peace talk in Korea and a sharp break in the London metal market contributed to the decline in domestic prices. At the close the range extended from $1.07 to $1.21½c. per pound for grade A spot shipment, the price depending upon seller.

Zinc—Consumption of slab zinc in the United States during January continued to increase, reaching a total of 89,103 short tons or 4 percent higher than the total in December and 26 percent greater than the monthly average for 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Slab zinc used for making zinc-base alloys totaled 27,465 tons and established a new all-time high by being nearly 2 percent higher than the previous record of 27,033 tons in October, 1950. Other increases were reported in the tonnages of zinc used for brass and bronze products and for galvanizing, with only consumption of zinc for rolled zinc showing a decrease of 2 percent from the December figure. Total stocks of slab zinc at consumers' plants declined 5 percent during January whereas inventories of slab zinc at domestic smelters rose 2 percent above the revised total of 87,160 tons on December 31. Stocks of 1,577 tons of zinc dust at producers' plants were at the highest monthly level since June, 1949.

Smelter production of slab zinc was 81,994 tons compared with 81,363 tons (revised) in December, 1952. Output of zinc dust was 2,398 tons, 5 percent above December and 15 percent higher than the monthly average for 1952. Imports of slab zinc from Canada, Mexico, Italy, West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, Yugoslavia and Netherlands were 20,833 tons compared with 23,126 tons imported in December. Exports of slab zinc as Prime Western, Special High Grade and High Grade were 3,176 tons. Of this total, the United Kingdom received 2,822 tons, Brazil 199 tons, Republic of Korea 106 tons and Mexico 49 tons.

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Monsanto Chemical Company Announces Personnel Shifts

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointments of John M. Depp as maintenance superintendent and Wallace P. Dunlap, jr., as production superintendent of the Soda Springs, Idaho, plant. At the same time it was announced in Dayton, Ohio, that William E. Weesner and Bernard S. Wildi have been promoted to the position of group leaders in the organic research section at the central research department.

Mr. Depp had been maintenance superintendent of the company's Trenton, Mich., plant since January, 1951. After service with Carnegie Steel Company, he was employed by Monsanto in 1946 as maintenance engineer at the Monsanto, Tenn., plant. In 1949, he was named maintenance superintendent at the Anniston, Ala., plant, returning to Tennessee a year later as construction engineer, supervising the installation of that plant's sixth furnace for production of elemental phosphorus.

Mr. Dunlap had been serving as maintenance superintendent at Soda Springs for the past six months. He was first employed by Monsanto at Trenton in 1947, as a chemical engineer. In March, 1952, he was named supervisor of the new chlorine plant at Anniston.

Mr. Weesner joined the organic chemicals division research department at St. Louis and was transferred to Dayton in 1950. During the past year, Mr. Weesner has been on a special assignment at Harvard University. Mr. Wildi joined Monsanto's central research department in 1950, following one year's service on the faculty of Florida State University.

G-E Makes Hibbard Alloy Studies Manager

Dr. Walter R. Hibbard, jr., has been appointed manager of the newly-established alloy studies section in the research laboratory's metallurgy research department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The alloy studies section will carry on many of the activities formerly conducted by the materials and processes section. This latter section is now starting on a new program which will be concerned with a broader effort in the application of research into materials and processes. Dr. Hibbard joined the research laboratory as a research associate in metallurgy in 1951 and a year later was made assistant manager of the materials and processes section.

Food Machinery Appoints Sommers to Marketing Post

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., has announced that George R. Sommers has been appointed director of marketing of the corporation's machinery divisions. Mr. Sommers was formerly associated with Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York. In his new position with Food Machinery, Mr. Sommers will act as staff marketing counsel to the executive vice-president in charge of the divisions and will assist in coordinating and improving the effectiveness of divisional marketing activities.

ASTM Meeting Thursday

Simon Collier, director of quality control for Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, will be the guest speaker at the technical meeting of the New York district of the American Society for Testing materials Thursday in the Engineering Societies Building, New York. The address will be followed by a panel discussion.

National Carbon Publishes Data On Its Newly-Designed Coolers

National Carbon Company, a Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has announced the publication of a catalog section covering the newly designed "Karbate" brand impervious graphite section cascade coolers, series "CC."

The new design of the coolers is fully described and their applications outlined. The three standard sizes are illustrated by dimensioned engineering drawings, and the features, common to all sizes, are explained:—Type SN armored connections; radiused cross-overs between sections for high fluid velocities with minimum pressure drop; high cooling water capacity; redwood water guide strips with stainless steel clip springs; heavy base plate castings; and "Teflon" gaskets that eliminate gasket replacement and maintenance.

The section also contains information to aid in the selection of "Karbate" coolers for the cooling of corrosive liquids and gases, complete tables of dimensions and specifications, as well as nomographs for determining cooling water requirements, overall heat transfer coefficients, and required cooling surface. A copy of Catalog Section S-6820 may be obtained by writing National Carbon at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Marklin Promotes Shriro

V. W. Shriro, executive vice president of Marklin Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the promotion of Albert J. Grant to the position of second vice-president.

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Inorganic Chemicals Data On Production Released

The Bureau of Census has issued preliminary figures on the production of inorganic chemicals during 1952, with comparisons for the preceding year. The data is a compilation of the regular monthly reports of the bureau and is subject to possible revision later in the year.

The 1952 output and comparisons with 1951 were reported by the bureau in short tons, unless otherwise specified, as follows:—

	1952[1]	1951
Acetylene[2], mil. cu. ft.	5,897	5,851
Aluminum chloride		
Anhydrous (38.6% Al_2O_3)	27,871	37,597
Liquid and crystal (32° Be)	17,996	14,878
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous	2,053,786	1,767,043
Ammonium nitrate, original solution		
Total (100% NH_4NO_3)	1,468,570	1,346,443
Fertilizer grade	1,249,557	1,139,815
All other grades	219,013	206,628
Ammonium sulphate, synthetic (technical)[3]	811,022	622,084
Calcium arsenate (commercial)	3,886	20,450
Calcium carbide (commercial)	703,360	775,284
Calcium phosphate		
Monobasic (100% $CaH_4(PO_4)_2$)	35,368	(d)
Dibasic (100% $CaHPO_4$)	62,336	52,033
Carbon, activated (decolorizing and water purification)	32,440	41,656
Carbon dioxide		
Liquid and gas[4]	163,388	161,784
Solid (dry ice)	535,731	482,462
Chlorine, gas	2,595,528	2,517,913
Chrome green (C.P.)	6,569	7,766
Chrome yellow and orange (C.P.)	24,681	31,046
Hydrochloric acid		
Total (100% HCl)	678,378	693,541
From salt and acid	162,411	174,994
From chlorine and hydrogen	138,917	125,303
Byproduct and other	377,050	393,244
Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous and technical (100% H_2F_2)	41,085	43,660
Hydrogen[5], mil. cu. ft.	26,532	26,442
Lead arsenate (acid and basic)	7,144	12,708
Methanol (natural) (100% CH_3OH) m. gals.	2,237	2,017
Molybdate chrome orange (C.P.)	3,505	4,021
Nitric acid (100% HNO_3)	1,630,676	1,512,609
Oxygen (high purity) mil. cu. ft.	22,862	22,282
Phosphoric acid		
Total (50% H_3PO_4)	2,048,532	1,845,727
From phosphorus	976,263	911,364
From phosphate rock	1,072,369	934,363
Phosphorus oxychloride (100% $POCl_3$)	11,144	11,498
Phosphorus trichloride (chloride) (100% PCl_3)	9,350	11,990
Potassium chlorate (100% $KClO_3$)	7,510	9,931
Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) (88-92% KOH)	139,449	85,579
Silver nitrate (100% $AgNO_3$) m. ounces	59,496	60,452
Soda ash (commercial sodium carbonate)		
Ammonia soda process (98-100% Na_2CO_3)		
Total wet and dry[6]	4,442,450	5,093,927
Finished light[7]	2,316,508	2,575,677
Finished dense	1,591,177	1,802,022
Natural (Na_2CO_3 equivalent[8])	312,647	363,951
Sodium bicarbonate (refined) (100% $NaHCO_3$)	138,101	172,640
Sodium bichromate and chromate	89,287	127,634
Sodium chlorate (100% $NaClO_3$)	40,204	33,341
Sodium hydrosulphite (100% $Na_2S_2O_4$)	24,574	29,761
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) (100% NaOH)		
Electrolytic process		
Liquid[9]	2,499,918	2,437,997
Solid	347,381	445,917
Lime soda process		
Liquid[9]	510,990	668,310
Solid	134,769	204,706
Sodium phosphate		
Monobasic (100% NaH_2PO_4)	19,366	18,478
Dibasic (100% Na_2HPO_4)	175,764	182,649
Tribasic (100% Na_3PO_4)	51,249	67,607
Meta (100% $NaPO_3$)	46,902	52,398
Tetra (100% $Na_4P_2O_7$)	84,498	86,384
Acid pyro (100% $Na_2H_2P_2O_7$)	10,844	11,434
Tripoly (100% $Na_5P_3O_{10}$)	369,590	331,475
Sodium silicate (soluble silicate glass, liquid, and solid) (anhydrous)	517,842	547,387
Sodium sulphate		
Anhydrous (refined) (100% Na_2SO_4)	202,813	233,666
Glauber's salt (100% $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$)[8]	176,858	219,942
Salt cake (crude) (commercial)[8]	661,945	707,388
Sodium sulphide (60-62% Na_2S)		
Concentrated	24,078	29,754
Other (including liquid and crystal)	17,298	n.a.
Sulphur dioxide (100% SO_2)[10]	43,755	38,709
Sulphuric acid (100% H_2SO_4)		
Grogs[11]	13,334,638	13,372,300
Chamber process	2,712,712	2,885,672
Contact process (grogs)[11]	10,621,926	10,486,628
Contact process (new)[11]	9,634,587	9,503,196
Spent acid, used in fortification	987,339	983,432
Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) (C.P.)	7,894	8,143

d—Data cannot be shown without disclosing operations of individual establishments.
n.a.—Not available.
[1] Subject to revision based on information furnished on Form MA19E, "Annual Report on Shipments and Production of Inorganic Chemicals and Gases: 1952."
[2] Excludes quantities of acetylene produced and consumed by railroad shops, shipyards, and small establishments using portable generators.
[3] Excludes byproduct coke oven production which is published by the Bureau of Mines in the Monthly Coke Report.
[4] Excludes quantities produced and consumed in the same plants manufacturing soda ash.
[5] Excludes quantities produced and consumed in the manufacture of methanol and ammonia but includes an unspecified amount of hydrogen produced for sale or interplant transfer to plants consuming this gas in the production of ammonia.
[6] Includes quantities used in manufacturing caustic soda and sodium bicarbonate and quantities processed to finished light and finished dense soda ash.
[7] Excludes quantities converted to finished dense soda ash.
[8] Collected in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines.
[9] Liquid production figures represent total production including quantities later evaporated to solid caustic and reported as such.
[10] Represents only total production of plants which ship or transfer a part or all of their output to other plants.
[11] Includes sulphuric acid of oleum grade.

Castor Oil Being Used In Development of Fiber

A French chemical company has been experimenting in the manufacture of a new synthetic fiber made from castor oil, reports Omer W. Herrmann, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Paris. A representative of the company indicated that the textile, known as "Rilsan," had essentially the same molecular structure as nylon but its base was castor oil and "roughly 7 percent NH_3."

The company has requested the American agricultural attache in Paris to arrange for the purchase of one ton of seed of each of four American castor bean varieties. The seed is to be shipped directly to French Morocco, where the company has experimental stations and some 8,600 acres of land for castor beans. The varieties requested were Conner, Cimarron, Baker 1, and Blackwell.

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For acid descaling of steam equipment and pickling of metals:
Pennsalt Cleaners PM-90® and PM-95®

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For fruit and citrus crops and shade trees:
Penco WB-50 (DDT)
Penphos® W-25 (parathion)
Kryocide® (natural cryolite)
Penthon (malathon) formulations
DDT W-75

For pest control in buildings and on the farm:
Penco Hi-Gam E-20 and W-25

For truck crops, corn, and forage:
Penco WB-50
Kryocide®
Penphos W-25 (parathion)
Penco Hi-Gam W-25 (lindane)
Penco DDT Emulsion 25 and 34
Penco BHC E-11
Endothal Weed Killer S-20
Endothal Defoliant S-4069
Sodium Arsenite
Calcium Arsenate
Hi-Gam W-75 Seed Treater

Cotton Defoliants:
De-fol-ate
Endothal

For aerial spraying of forest insects:
Penco Forest Insect Spray

Weed Killers:
Penite 6X and 35
Sodium TCA (90% wettable powder)
Sodium Chlorate

Technical products for compounders:
Penco DDT, BHC, parathion, malathon, lindane, and other technical insecticides, fungicides, and weed killers.

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Detergent cleaning products
Neutralizing salts to set dyes, brighten whites, and remove rust from fabrics
Bleaches
Blues and miscellaneous small package products
Dry cleaning soaps and spot removers

Maintenance chemicals:
Railroad maintenance cleaners for backshop cleaning, descaling, car washing, paint stripping, and running gear cleaning.
Maintenance cleaners for floors, walls, painted surfaces, truck and bus bodies.

*Trade names of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.

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ACS Georgia Group Picks McNamee as Herty Medalist

Dr. Raymond W. McNamee, superintendent of the research and development department of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company at South Charleston, W. Va., has been chosen by the Americaan Chemical Society's Georgia section to receive the 1953 Herty Medal, it has been announced by Dr. L. W. Blitch, chairman of the section.

The award, sponsored by the chemistry club of Georgia State College for Women, is given annually for outstanding contributions to chemistry in the southeast. The medal will be presented to Dr. McNamee at the annual Hearty Day celebration on the college campus at Milledgeville on May 2.

Dr. McNamee, the twenty-first Herty medalist, joined the South Charleston research laboratories of Carbide & Carbon in 1933. A few years later, Dr. McNamee played a leading role in the study and consequent development of the process for the direct oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide.

During World War II, Dr. McNamee assisted in the development of a process for the manufacture of styrene. He was directly responsible for the development of a large-scale production process for making allethrin. In addition, Dr. McNamee has assisted Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Carbide & Carbon's parent concern, in the establishment of a program of university fellowships in physical and organic chemistry.

Ansul Chemical Readies Classes in Fire Training

A record number of nine different fire-training school classes—each lasting three days—has been scheduled by the Ansul Chemical Company on the company test field at Marinette, Wis., this spring and summer.

This is the tenth year that the school has been held. It draws its students from the fire and safety engineers of industry, from municipal fire departments and from the military services. The students are schooled in the latest technics of fighting fires in flammable liquids and gases, using dry chemical and other types of extinguishers.

Last year approximately one-half of the enrollment was from metal fabrication or chemical companies. Representatives of the petroleum industry accounted for about 16 percent of the total enrollment. Dates for the classes are May 25-27, June 8-10, June 15-17, June 29-July 1, July 27-29, August 17-19, August 24-26, Sept. 14-16, Sept. 21-23.

Chemstrand Names Two To Personnel Positions

Appointment of Lawrence L. Copenhaver as personnel superintendent and Boyce S. Myers as assistant personnel superintendent of the Chemstrand Corporation nylon facilities in Pensacola, Fla., has been announced.

Both appointees will be engaged in activities coordinating procurement of employees to staff Chemstrand's nylon manufacturing and processing units, which are expected to begin production early in 1954. Immediately prior to joining Chemstrand, Mr. Copenhaver was personnel director with Beaunit Mills, Inc., Childersberg, Ala. Mr. Myers was manager of industrial relations with Georgia Kaolin Company, Dry Branch, Ga., and served as personnel assistant with the Veteran's Administration at Thomasville, Ga.

Naphthenic Acid Production Could Double, Survey Shows

The capacity of the oil refining industry to produce naphthenic acid of 180 degrees or higher is almost double the present output, a survey just completed by the Petroleum Administration for Defense shows, according to PAD Administrator J. Ed Warren.

This survey, which covered refineries representing about 72 percent of total refinery capacity in the country, indicated that current annual production of this grade of acid totals about 33,600,000 pounds, Mr. Warren said. In the event of an emergency, however, the refineries could produce more than 32,500,000 pounds of additional acid each year.

Celanese Appoints Three

Three new product managers have been named to the New York sales staff of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America. They are:—William C. Goodwine, for plasticizers and allied products; T. G. Davis for intermediates, and Norman Baker for solvents.

TAPPI Moving Headquarters

The Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry has taken a long-term lease on the thirty-first floor of the Commerce Building, 115 East 44th street, New York. TAPPI plans to move its headquarters from 122 East 42nd street, where it is presently located, to the new 44th street offices as soon as alterations have been completed.

Vaporizers Caution Given

The Interdepartmental Committee on Pest Control has announced that because of the health hazard inherent in the misuse of insecticide vaporizers as so-called fumigators, it has recommended against their use in the home.

Trade Briefs

Francis V. duPont has been appointed commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce.

Allen Engineering Company has been formed in Cranford, N. J., by George B. Allen.

V-C P$_2$O$_5$ works wonders with water

Whether you are manufacturing cleansers or water softeners, processing textiles or cheese, dispersing clay or treating boiler water, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of V-C Sodium Phosphates. Their water-softening ability, emulsification and dispersion properties and free-rinsing quality over a wide range of uses are outstanding. Examine the individual characteristics of each V-C Sodium Phosphate, outlined below, then write for full details.

V-C DSP (Disodium Phosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 48.0%; less than 2% moisture. The pH of a 1% DSP solution is 9.0.

Physical Properties: Small white flakes, readily soluble giving a clear solution.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, emulsifies fats and oils, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, is a good buffer.

Advantages: Anhydrous DSP contains no water of crystallization as does the duohydrate DSP or crystalline (12 H_2O) DSP. Very economical, less alkaline than TSP, excellent water softener.

Uses: Boiler water treatment to control caustic embrittlement, textile cleaning, manual cleansers, plasticizer in the manufacture of processed cheese, and many other uses.

V-C TSP (Trisodium Phosphate)

Specifications: Surpasses requirements of Federal Specification O-T-671a and ASTM Specification D538-44. P_2O_5 content is 18.5%. The pH of a 1% TSP solution is 11.8.

Physical Properties: Easily soluble white crystals.

Characteristics: Readily emulsifies fats and oils, softens water, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, rinses clear.

Advantages: Has higher alkalinity than DSP or polyphosphates. Good water softener. Economical.

Uses: For manufacture of cleansers, cleaning compounds, soaps and water softeners. Also for metal cleaning, boiler water treatment, textile processing, and other uses.

V-C STPP (Sodium Tripolyphosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 57%; less than 1% moisture; calcium value, 10. The pH of a 1% STPP solution is 9.8.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, good sequestering agent, very effective peptizing agent, fairly stable.

Advantages: Greater sequestering power than TSPP. Cheaper than organic sequestrants. More stable than other polyphosphates except TSPP.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, boiler feedwater treatment, industrial cleansers, textile processing, paper manufacturing, clay dispersing and many other uses.

V-C TSPP (Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 53%; less than 1% moisture; 98.0% $Na_4P_2O_7$. The pH of a 1% solution is 10.2.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Exceptional water softening ability, high emulsification and dispersion properties, mild alkalinity, good buffering and rinsing properties, very stable.

Advantages: More stable than other polyphosphates. More economical than organic sequestrants and other polyphosphates.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, mud treatment, water treatment, textile processing, industrial cleansers, cheese manufacture, cold water paints and other uses.

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Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
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Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites
Other Organic Compounds of Phosphorus

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Mathieson Hydrocarbon Unit Operations Position to Woods

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has announced the appointment of J. G. Woods as director of operations for the hydrocarbon chemicals division, with headquarters in Baltimore, and the appointment of Joseph E. Baker as director of operations of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of the division.

Mr. Woods will be responsible for the supervision of the division's plants at Doe Run, Ky., and Niagara Falls. Llewellyn S. Howe has been appointed to replace Mr. Woods as manager of the Doe Run plant. Mr. Woods joined Mathieson in 1950 and headed the group which designed and engineered the petrochemical plant at Doe Run. He also supervised the plant's final construction before becoming manager. Mr. Woods, prior to joining Mathieson, was superintendent of Dow Chemical Company's ethylene plant at Freeport, Tex.

Mr. Baker started with the company in Niagara Falls in 1934 and progressed through various supervisory and executive positions until his transfer to Mathieson's executive headquarters in Baltimore last year. Mr. Howe joined Mathieson as a process development engineer in 1951.

Shear-Speed Chemical Div. Acquires Facility in Michigan

Acquisition of a new building at 1119 East Ten Mile road, in the industrial area of Hazel Park, Mich., to house production facilities of its new Shear-Speed Chemical Products Division has been announced by Michigan Tool Company, Detroit. Installation of processing equipment and truck loading facilities are expected to be completed within two months, according to the announcement.

The new building will be utilized primarily for final processing of the line marketed. First of these is to be announced shortly, as soon as production is started. Additional warehouse and storage space for finished materials will be acquired as necessary, it was said.

German Official to Speak At Trade Board Forum

Dr. H. L. Krekeler, Charge D'Affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany, will be the guest speaker at the international forum of the month, to be sponsored by the international trade section of the New York Board of Trade at the Town Hall Club, New York, April 30 at noon.

Dr. Krekeler's topic will be "The Simplification of Trade Relations Between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States." He will be presented by John A. Zellers, while the coordinator of the discussion will be George F. Bauer.

FMC Promotes Mencacci

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's canning machinery division has announced the promotion of Samuel A. Mencacci to the position of assistant sales manager of the division's western operation in San Jose, Calif. In his new capacity, Mr. Mencacci will work directly with Frank J. Fay, sales manager of the western operation. William B. Bangerter succeeds Mr. Mencacci as chief sales engineer.

Carbide Opens Sales Office

The textile fibers department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, has announced the opening of a southern district sales office at 1407 Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C. John H. McCormick, technical representative, will be in charge of the new office. Mr. McCormick joined Carbide in 1948, where he has since been associated with the development of "Dynel" staple fiber.

Correction: Sommer With Cyanamid

The Commercial Chemical Development Association report appearing in the March 30 issue of OPD identified Dr. Nolan B. Sommer, president-elect, as manager of market development for Jefferson Chemical Company, New York. Actually, Dr. Sommer is supervisor of the new products section of the new product development department of American Cynamid Company, New York. He has held this post since leaving Jefferson in May, 1952.

Pangborn Corp. Offers Calculator

A six-page, pocket size folder entitled "Desk Calculator," available from Pangborn Corporation, Hagerstown, Md., presents in easy-to-use form formulas, constants and conversion factors useful in basic engineering, blast cleaning and dust control calculations.

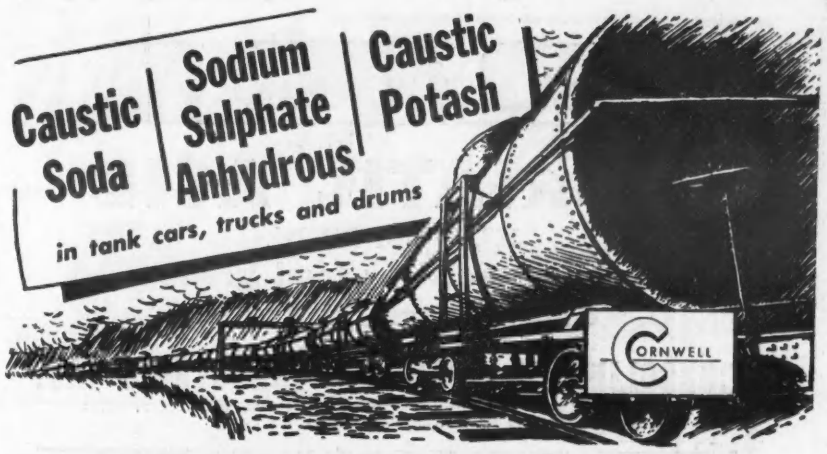
Included are geometric relationships for circles, measures of pressure, and calculation guides for determining tank capacities in gallons. Other major categories of basic information include formulas for dust control work, tables on shot and grit sizes, and metric measurements and conversion factors.

Dow Chemical Opens Minneapolis Sales Office

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced the opening of a new sales office in Minneapolis, Minn., to serve the chemical markets in Minnesota, the northern part of Wisconsin and the Dakotas. The Minneapolis office will function at the outset as a branch of the Chicago office.

Universal Detergents Offers Data

Universal Detergents, Inc., Long Beach, Calif., has published a bulletin, No. 53, on "Udet F" in ammoniated mixed fertilizer manufacture. Copies may be obtained from the company at 1825 East Spring street, Long Beach, Calif.



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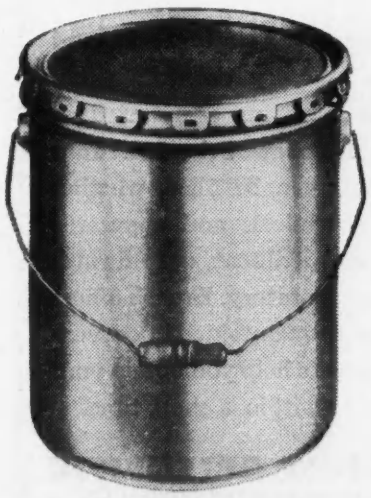

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Chemicals Bids Sought On Shipments to Formosa

The emergency procurement service of the General Services Administration is asking for bids for chemicals to be purchased under Mutual Security Agency procurement requisition No. 84-390-00-990-3558. The chemicals will be shipped to Formosa. The deadline for submitting the bids is Wednesday.

The chemicals wanted include:—Ten metric tons of sublimed ammonium chloride; three and a half metric tons of acid free zinc chloride; 200 kilograms of sublimed mercuric chloride, and twenty six metric tons of Shawinigan black (acetylene black) made by the thermal decomposition process. Packing for export shipment is required according to commercial practice.

Monsanto Phosphate Division Mining Post Goes to Emigh

The appointment of G. Don Emigh to the newly-created position of director of mining for Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division, has been announced.

Mr. Emigh, who had been production superintendent for Monsanto's Soda Springs, Idaho, operation, will move to the phosphate division headquarters at St. Louis. He will be in charge of all mining operations for the division. Mr. Emigh has been associated with Monsanto since 1949, when he was employed as a mining consultant investigating phosphate reserves in Idaho, prior to the selection of the Soda Springs site for Monsanto's electric furnace location.

Pitts. Plate Names Collins

Appointment of Timothy W. Collins as general personnel director for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced by Samuel L. H. Burk, director of industrial relations for the firm. Mr. Collins joined the company during 1945 as director of wage and salary administration and during the past three years served as coordinator of personnel administration. He had been associated with the Crosley Corporation and the Campbell Soup Company in administrative personnel capacities for ten years prior to joining Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Chemical Plants Win Honors For Safety in Niagara Falls

Three Niagara Falls, N. Y., chemical plants were honored at the recent annual safety dinner of that city's Chamber of Commerce.

The electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was honored for the greatest overall improvement in safety, Pathfinder Chemical Corporation for the greatest rate of reduction in injuries causing lost time, and B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company for the greatest rate of reduction in the number of days lost due to injuries.

SAACI Fite-Nite Set

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry is planning a Fite-Nite to be held at the Downtown Athletic Club, New York, Thursday evening. There will be a dinner at 6:30 p.m. and the boxing bouts will start at 8:30.

Trade Briefs

Ambrose E. LeVan and Frederic C. Weicker have been elected vice-presidents of American Machine & Metals, Inc.

Robert B. Sosman, professor at Rutgers University, has received the Albert Victor Bleininger Memorial Award.

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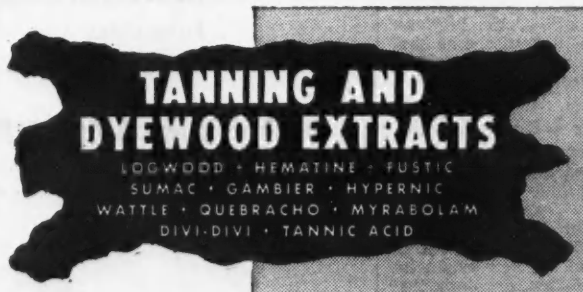

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was little snap to trading in textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers operated cautiously, and limited demand to immediate requirements. Egg yolk was firmer and lifted 3 cents per pound, but the advance was offset by the reduction in flake egg albumen of 8 cents per pound. This improved demand, for the latter as consumers expected the market to work lower. Acetic anhydride producers recently reduced prices fractionally. Potato starch was easier on spot, declining ½ cent per pound, while prices at producing points were unchanged.

Trading in potato starch was slow. Production in Maine has been materially reduced by fire damage to one of the largest mills, which was shut down for the season. This improved the tone of the market there and offers cheap lots were withdrawn. Fairly heavy stocks of potato starch on spot and light demand caused the local market decline fractionally. Tapioca flour was quiet and nominal on spot. Arrivals from Java within the next two weeks increased consumer interest. Production in Brazil began last week and current reports indicated a smaller output than last season. Corn dextrin and starch were steady and continued to move in moderate volume for immediate requirements. Sago flour was quiet at the recent decline, with demand confined to small lots for spot delivery.

Department of Agriculture has announced a national average wool support price of 53.1 cents per pound, grease basis, for the 1953-54 marketing year. This compares with a 54.2 cents per pound support price for the 1952-53 marketing year just ending. The national average wool support price is based on 90 percent of the 50-cent parity price for wool announced March 31. Representative wool loan rates and other program details will be available later.

A wool price support program is required by the Agricultural Act of 1949. This Act provides for support between 60 and 90 percent of parity. Under this legislation, the support is required to be at a level within this range to encourage an annual production of approximately 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool. Production has been below this level for several years and in 1952 was 232,373,000 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Acetic anhydride, ½c. per lb.
Egg albumen, flake, 8c. per lb.
Potato starch, spot, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
103.08	103.09	103.09	87.05

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Prices were recently reduced ½c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars; 15½c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 17c., drums, less carlots. Business was limited to actual needs.

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in January was reported by the Census Bureau at 8,490 tons, compared with 8,013 tons (revised) December, 1952, and 11,224 tons, January, 1952. Preliminary figures place the 1952 output at 89,287 tons, against 126,634 tons in 1951. Steady demand was noted against contracts. New business was spotty.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—January production was indicated at 2,352 tons, by the Census Bureau, against 2,197 tons, December, 1952, and 2,465 tons, January last year. Consumer demand was reported moderate, chiefly for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Moderate demand was restricted to prompt requirement. Inquiry for later deliveries was more active and improved demand was expected during the next few weeks. Market was steady. Albumin was held at 67c. per pound, drum lots and smaller quantities ranged to 80c. per pound.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to take fair sized lots for immediate needs. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Deliveries against orders moved in steady volume. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued to decline, dropping 200,000 bushels to 33,420,000 bushels, for the week ended April 2, compared with 53,208,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Market was easier and prices were off sharply for flake, dropping 8c. per pound, while other grades were unchanged. Trading was more active, but still restricted to prompt requirements. Flake was reduceed to $2.41 to $2.43 per pound, and powder, $2.45 to $2.47 per pound, as to quantity. The technical grade was unchanged at $1.01 to $1.07 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Albumen—Market was easier and yolk was advanced 3c. per pound. Prices were raised to $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, depending upon quantity. Business was fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements.

Potato Starch—Destruction of several hundred tons of starch and a plant by fire in Maine, has reduced the production, in that area and created a firmer tone. Carlots were maintained at 7.35c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Interest in foreign starch was inactive and quotations were nominal and unchanged at 8.35c. to 8.40c. per pound, carlots, duty paid, exdock. The spot market was unsettled and lower at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Trading was light, chiefly for immediate requirements.

Rice Starch—Small lots for spot delivery were in fair request. Prices were unchanged at 16c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Business was reported slow for spot and later delivery. Raw was unchanged at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments of raw were quoted at 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—While business was light, interest in Java was more active for nearby delivery. AAA was quoted at 9½c. per pound, and AA at 9c. per pound, carlots, exdock for April arrival. Brazilian flour was scarce and nominal at 14c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to seller and buyer.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Steady demand was reported for moderate quantities for immediate delivery. Stocks were light and well held. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch —- Market was quiet. Shipments were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was light and restricted to immediate shipment. Market was unchanged and steady. Columbian bark held at $60 per ton, exdock; Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Trading was spotty and restricted to prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged and steady. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was steady at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—This market was inactive, but firm. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 31/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—Buying interest continued quiet. Primary market unchanged and steady. Extract was quoted at 10c. per pound exdock, plus duty. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton and cups, $64, exdock.

Wattle—Firm conditions prevailed in primary markets. Offers for shipments were unchanged and closely held. Business was limited to moderate lots for prompt shipment. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis. South African extract was held at 11⅛c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index dipped slightly last week from 112.09 in the preceding period to 112.07 which is the lowest level recorded so far this year. Tankage was priced lower at Chicago in a slow and rather uninteresting market for packing-house byproducts. The reluctance of buyers was visibly reflected in the absence of important transactions and the general undertone was easy at the close of the week.

Shipments of the domestic fertilizer chemicals continued to increase. After a record movement of potash in March, there has been no easement so far in April. Two major producers have announced the contract price unchanged for the 1953-1954 season. Current production of ammonium nitrate is still short of requirements. Ammonium sulphate inquiry has expanded generally but particularly for midwestern use. Some producers of coke-oven sulphate are entirely sold for April. Superphosphate shipments have gained with stocks more readily available in Baltimore than in the local area. The future course of prices for this material will depend largely on quotations for sulphuric acid.

Reversing a relentless, downhill slide of four months duration, sales of fertilizer tax tags plus shipment reports from nine reporting states hit a February high equivalent to 908,000 short tons, 144,000 tons more than the 764,000 tons reported during the same month a year ago. The National Fertilizer Association reports that gains were registered in both the South and Midwest. Tax tag sales and shipment reports for the first seven months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952, are running neck and neck with reports during the like period commencing July 1, 1951. In both periods, sales were about 4,000,000 tons.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
112.07	112.09	112.16	113.31

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate — Advance of the season has occasioned no easement in the supply. Demand continues to top production. January output of original solution is placed at 139,495 tons including 120,799 tons of fertilizer grade and 18,696 of other grades. December production was revised to a total of 142,541 tons and in January last year 129,401 tons were made. Preliminary production figures for 1952 show 1,468,570 tons, against 1,346,443 for 1951.

Ammonium Sulphate—Demand has increased with some producers of coke-oven material entirely sold for the month of April. While the demand has been general, the Midwest has taken the largest shipments. January production of synthetic technical amounted to 84,944 tons, compared with 76,202 in the preceding month and 58,922 tons in January, 1952. Total output last year was 811,022 tons compared with 622,084 in 1951.

British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation Ltd. states that in our issue of March 16, our report on estimated world production of fixed nitrogen was for 1950-1951 instead of 1951-1952. Production for the latter period should read production 5,500,800 tons and consumption 5,371,900 tons, about 85 percent as fertilizer.

The Sindri fertilizer factory, India, had orders in February, 1953, for 60,000 long tons of ammonium sulphate, which were expected to relieve the unfavorable situation arising from accumulation of stocks, the Indian press reports. The tea industry accounted for 40,000 tons of these orders. Other steps are being taken to clear stocks, and statewide distribution is planned.

Fish Meal—January production of fish meal and scrap by firms which normally account for about 91 percent of the total output, amounted to 1,740 tons compared with 4,696 tons for the same period in 1952. This represents a decrease of 63 percent compared with January, 1952. Imports of fish meal for feed and fertilizer during December, 1952, amounted to 8,500 tons compared with 11,952 tons for the same period in 1951. Total imports for 1952 amounted to 202,173 tons compared with 128,478 tons for 1951, according to the Department of the Interior. Production of menhaden meal in January was 75 tons, against 3,225 during the same month in 1952. Total production last year amounted to 132,524 tons.

Lime — Sales of agricultural lime by producers during the last quarter of 1952 were placed at 39,860 tons by the Bureau of Mines. The total included 12,907 tons of quicklime and 26,953 of hydrated lime. Complete sales for 1952 amounted to 249,161 tons.

The Netherlands Government is urging greater application of lime to decrease soil acidity and increase the effectiveness of fertilizers. Annual consumption is estimated at approximately 250,000 metric tons, compared with requirements of 450,000 tons.

Phosphate Rock — Recent Dutch purchases have tended to tighten the supply position with the exception of low grade 68 percent rock. Domestic demand continued good with prices firm all around.

Tunisia exported 1,752,800 metric tons of phosphate rock in 1952. Italy, the principal purchaser, took 402,472 tons; and France took 344,173 tons. The United Kingdom, Spain, and Germany ranked next. Exports of hyperphosphate (finely ground phosphate rock) amounted to 93,300 tons and went principally to Brazil, New Zealand, Finland, Indochina, and Chile.

The phosphate jetty at the port of Casablanca, Morocco, has been improved by the construction of a third traveling crane, completed in 1952. Phosphate rock is one of the Protectorate's leading exports.

Potassium Muriate — Demand for domestic contract shipments continued strong. Some of the major producers state that March was their heaviest shipping month on record and that April has occasioned no easement. Production remained at capacity. A large potash producer at Trona, California has announced the contract price of muriate 60-62 percent K_2O for 1953-54 at 53c. per unit of K_2O in bulk, carlots, f.o.b. Trona and another major producer has named 43c. per unit of K_2O at Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Sodium Nitrate — Shipments moving steadily under a fully normal seasonal demand. Stocks have been kept adequate to meet requirements at former price levels.

Superphosphate—Advance of the Spring season has occasioned an increased movement which shows indication of further expansion. Stocks are not excessive in the local area but Baltimore reports supplies comfortable. The higher prices for sulphur have created a firm background for super, although no price changes have occurred.

Tankage—Lower in Chicago, where sellers reduced prices to a parity with New York. At the close of the week, $5 per unit of ammonia was named in both places with buying interest slow.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: February**

	Equivalent tons February 1953	February 1952	July-Jan. 1952-53
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina	.....	.....	450,000
S. Carolina	192,000	164,000	349,000
Georgia	144,000	106,000	373,000
Florida	175,000	136,000	775,000
Alabama	.....	.....	317,000
Tennessee	33,000	43,000	153,000
Arkansas	23,000	30,000	89,000
Louisiana	26,000	40,000	119,000
Texas	63,000	71,000	243,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	78,000
Total South	661,000	590,000	2,951,000
Indiana	140,000	90,000	700,000
Missouri	107,000	84,000	454,000
Total Midwest	247,000	174,000	1,154,000
California	.....	.....	.....
Total other	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	908,000	764,000	4,105,000

* Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Inorganic materials continued to witness heavy demand over the week coincident with the cotton planting season. Attention remained focused on delivery as shortage of rolling stock at northern and eastern points was affecting shipments with arrivals on the local market slipping further behind schedule. Little buying interest was evidenced for organic materials with trading practically at a standstill; quotations for blood meal and tankage dropped with listings below considered soft. Fish meals remained tight for both domestic and imported supplies. Ruling prices were: Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, do-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

mestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate — $77.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $103.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$37.25 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, 4.75-$5 per unit of ammonia, nominal, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Synthetics have attracted more interest, although there has been no substantial increase in sales to date. The tone of the general market appeared to be a bit steadier, with a more confident feeling developing. Low priced sellers of DDT are moving production readily. Formulators in the Rio Grande area have taken some FHC and the movement has extended into Mexico. Cottondust, 3-5-40, has sold in a small way at 8c. per pound but no large volume sales were reported. Small sales of calcium arsenate were reported in the Southwest, with the low prices named for BHC holding demand down. Cryolite was firm but not moving. Demand for methoxychlor sales showed good seasonal expansion with the apple growers and other users taking on stocks.

Production of insecticides and fungicides in Germany is considered adequate to meet demand. A few products not yet manufactured in the country are imported. About 80 firms produce approximately 1,000 preparations; the value of output is estimated at DM100,000,000 (1 DM equals US $0.238) in 1952. About 30 percent of the total production of plant-protection chemicals and spraying and dusting machinery is being exported.

The first shipment of pyrethrum from Ecuador to the United States was made recently. Production was hampered in 1952 by drought during the summer months and a severe cold spell later. Because of these difficulties, output is not expected to exceed 100 metric tons in 1953. However, it is hoped to increase this figure to 1,000 tons in 1954.

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Insecticide, Pesticide Bids On Thailand Shipments Sought

The Emergency Procurement Service of the General Services Administration is asking for bids from suppliers on a list of insecticides and pesticides under authority of Mutual Security Agency procurement requisition No. 93-236,00-301-3406, for shipment to Thailand. The bids deadline is April 28.

Suppliers interested in submitting offers have been advised to request invitation No. 2Q-25931-R-4-28-53 from the business service center of the General Services Administration, Region 3, Seventh and D streets, SW, Washington 25, D. C. The telephone number is REpublic 7-7500, extension 4411.

Bids are to be on the basis of f.a.s. United States port of exit, f.o.b. contractor's plant or shipping point in the United States, bidder to state location.

Required Items Listed

The commodities required are:—one short ton of DDT wettable powder 50 percent, packed in 100-pound paper bags or drums; one short ton of DDT 100 percent technical, packed in 100-pound steel drums; five short tons of talcum powder, packed in 100-pound paper bags; two short tons of lead arsenate (with spreader), in 100-pound steel drums; two short tons of Paris green, in 100-pound steel drums; one short ton of toxaphene wettable powder 40 percent, in 100-pound paper drums; one short ton of calcium cyanamid, in heavy waterproof paper bags or drums; one short ton of dusting sulphur, in 100-pound paper bags; 1,000 pounds of lindane wettable powder 25 percent, in 100-pound paper drums; 100 pounds of nicotine sulphate 40 percent, in steel drum; 400 pounds of sulphuric acid 660 Bauma (commercial), packed in carboys; 100 pounds of potassium cyanide (commercial), in steel drum; 500 pounds of wettable sulphur, in 100-pound paper bags.

More Items Wanted

Also, two short tons of wettable powder 25 percent, in 100-pound steel drums; three short tons of parathion dust 2 percent, packed in 100-pound steel drums; two short tons of "Attaclay" (diluent and spreader), in 100-pound paper bags; 1,000 pounds of "Aramite" 15 percent wettable powder, in 100-pound paper drums; 200 pounds of DMC, in 100-pound steel drums; 500 pounds of neotran 40 percent wettable powder, in 100-pound steel drums; 100 gallons of nabam 19 percent, in 50-gallon steel drums; 100-gallons of "Lethalaire G-54," in 50-gallon steel drums; 2,000 pounds of pyrenone dust, CPR garden and crop dust, in 100-pound paper drums; 2,000 pounds of pyrenone wettable powder (T-194), in 100-pound paper drums; fifty gallons of CPR garden and truck crop spray concentrate in 50-gallon drums; 100 gallons of "Ortho Extrax" insect spray, in 5-gallon steel drums; 100 gallons of "Ortho-greenol"; five cases of "Slug-O," 24 pounds per case and 100 gallons of "Supercide," in 50-gallon steel drums.

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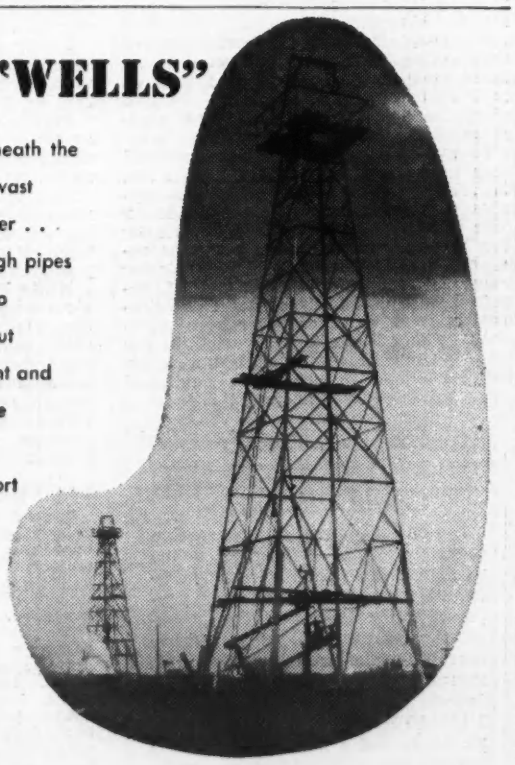

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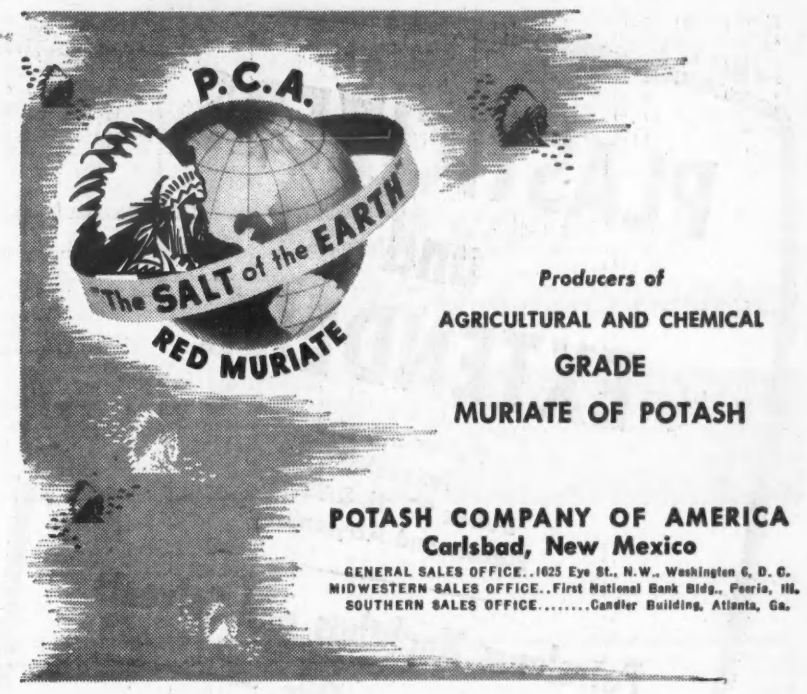

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices were raised for No. 6 fuel oil by major suppliers at East Coast and Gulf ports last week by 10c. to 13c. per barrel. The increases were effected on both barge and tankcar delivery prices. Other petroleum products were unchanged in price as earlier patterns remained firm. The current well balanced supply and demand situation for most products was expected to work against any extensive price adjustments.

Toluol remained in a critical state as military requirements continued high. Considerable quantities of the material were needed for use in aviation gasoline, the government's quotas of this type of gasoline reportedly below desired levels. Xylol occupied a position of snug balance, with demand remaining little changed from the past thirty days and production somewhat restricted. Aliphatics were available in amounts ample for most current demand and presented no difficulties to consumers. Higher boilers enjoyed an active call, which was met with little difficulty from the current production output.

Domestic demand for waxes remained brisk, with most manufacturers shipping all of their present production. Little activity was noted in the export market. Petrolatums remained in ample supply and showed no inclination to vary greatly from their earlier level of consumption. White mineral oils were offered in easy amounts with little difficulty experienced in maintaining an adequate production. A seasonal slowdown was noted for liquefied petroleum gases, although the extent of cutbacks in consumption varied with locality and were limited in almost all cases.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha — Consumers were enabled to fill their requirements without any great difficulties as current production has been maintained on a level with that of recent months. Consumption has remained high without showing any marked trend to increase, trade sources reported. Price schedules were maintained at previous levels, with no changes likely in the immediate future, according to trade observers.

Mineral Spirits—The material experienced an active demand from industrial consumers during the week. The current balanced production situation enabled manufacturers to fill most orders without delay. No immediate change in either production or price schedules was expected in the trade, where it was noted that the current balanced status of the supply picture worked in favor of continued unchanged quotations.

Rubber Solvent—Current demands of consuming industries remained very little changed from the levels of the past sixty days. Almost all requirements were met without difficulty from well sustained production schedules. The situation of comfortable balance was expected to be maintained in the foreseeable future, as trade observers noted no factors likely to affect the current production or price position of the material.

Toluol—The supply situation appeared very tight from both the industrial and the military sides. With government supplies of aviation gasoline reported lower than scheduled, military requirements for this use and for nitration purposes remained heavy. The material available for industrial consumers fell short of required amounts and necessitated substitution in some cases of less scarce materials. The outlook was reported in the trade as one of continued tightness for the immediate future, with continued heavy military needs keeping the material in the scarce category.

Xylol—Consumers found the material available in only moderate amounts at best and far from abundant. The continued shortage of toluol has caused some switching of facilities, capable of producing both materials, to the production of the one in shorter supply. The position of close balance of xylol supplies was expected to change little unless the position of toluol eased. Prices were unchanged from quotations previously in effect.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 28 totaled 274,978,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,480,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 498,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,158,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 660,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fuel oil, heavy, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast and Gulf ports, 10c. to 13c. per bbl.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.50	104.48	104.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Export and domestic demand for liquefied petroleum gases were higher in January, 1953, than in the same month of 1952. Domestic demand for January, 1953, totaled 11,509,000 barrels, an increase of 826,000 barrels over January, 1952. Exports in January, 1953, reached 224,000 barrels, as compared to the total of 186,000 barrels in January, 1952. Stocks of liquefied petroleum gases stood at 630,000 barrels on January 31 of the current year, according to Bureau of Mines figures.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Manufacturers noted a good call for most grades of waxes, with indications pointing toward a continued active demand for at least the next thirty days. Some makers reported shipping all of their current production and still remaining behind in deliveries. Price schedules reflected the active rate of consumption and remained firm and unchanged from earlier quotations.

Paraffin—The current high rate of consumer demand was met from manufacturers' production without any pinch in supplies. There were no sizable surpluses, however, according to reports from trade sources. The price structure remained firm and showed no inclination to make any widespread changes. The export picture was uneventful, remaining at the moderate level of recent months.

Miscellaneous

Fuel Oil—Major suppliers raised barge and tankcar prices of No. 6 heavy fuel oil at East Coast and Gulf ports from 10c. to 13c. per barrel. The 13c. increase was effected at New York harbor. Prices at other East Coast and at Gulf ports were advanced 10c. per barrel. The increase was initiated by one major supplier on April 7, with other majors meeting the revised price schedules. Similar advances were effected at the same ports for No. 4 and No. 5 fuel oils.

Petrolatum — Production was reported as easily ample for the current requirements of the market, since demand has shown no trend toward increasing during recent weeks. Some producers, in fact, reported some soft spots in the market, but stated that these were not enough to warrant any price adjustments at the present.

White Mineral Oils—A situation of ample supply characterized the market, as the current good rate of production enabled consumers to obtain their requirements without difficulty. Pricewise the material showed no changes and trade sources reported the likelihood of a continued steady price level. Consumption remained close to normal amounts for the current quarter.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand for LPG's was relatively unchanged over the previous report; steady call was maintained for butane with interest lagging for propane. Propane stocks remained ample with butane continuing in limited supply. Postings were unchanged at 5.9c. and 6.4c. per gallon, respectively, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

The price structure for high melting point paraffin waxes continued unchanged with all grades adequate to meet consuming requirements. Demand was reported moderate to active, dependent on grade and trade source. 142 147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0675c per pound. 157 162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .082c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted .0635c. and .079c. per pound, respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Obituaries

Abe A. Halbreich

Abe A. Halbreich, president of the Vitamin Capsule Corporation and owner of the Buffalo Drug & Sundry Company, both of Buffalo, New York, died April 2. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Halbreich founded the drug company in 1929 and was president of the vitamin concern for the past ten years.

Neal R. Andrews, a cosmetic manufacturer, died last week in New York. He was sixty-one years old.

Paul B. Crabtree, Pittsburgh, Pa., district representative of the Small Defense Plants Organization, died in Pittsburgh, April 5. He was fifty-six years old.

John T. H. Dempster, one of the original staff of the General Electric Company's research laboratory, which was founded in 1900, died April 5 in Schenectady, N. Y. He was eighty-five years old.

Henry R. Lathrop, founder of an old New York drug exporting and importing house bearing his name, died April 2 in Glenburn, Pa. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Lathrop sold his firm in 1922 to enter the banking and real estate fields.

William G. Morrisey, executive vice-president of the Metropolitan Petroleum Corporation, New York, died April 3 in that city. He was sixty-one years old.

Carl O. Seitz, executive secretary of the Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York, died March 29 in New York. He was forty-three years old. Mr. Seitz had been with the firm twenty-five years.

Petrolite Wax Unit Moves

The wax division of Petrolite Corporation has moved its offices from 30 Broad street, New York, to the Chrysler Building in that city. The new telephone number is Murray Hill 3-5494.

Oil Chemists Plan

—Continued from page 7

C. H. Mack and R. T. O'Connor, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

Regional Research Lab Speakers Slated

Also, "The Effect of Positional and Geometrical Isomerism on the Dilatometric Properties of Some Octadecanoic Acids," by W. S. Singleton and T. L. Ward, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Formation of Trans Isomers During the Hydrogenation of Glyceride Oils," by R. J. Sims and L. Hilfman, of Swift & Co., Chicago, "Studies on the Autoxidation of Methyl Linoleate," by O. S. Privett, Christense Nickell, W. O. Lundberg, Wesley Tolberg, Raymond F. Paschke and Donald H. Wheeler, of the Hormel Institute of the University of Minnesota, Autin, Minn., and General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn.; "Edible Spreads of Wide Plastic Range From Vegetable Oils and Monoglycerides," by Edwin P. Jones, Herbert J. Dutton and John C. Cowan, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, and "Application of High-Speed Centrifugation to Studies of Plastic Spreads," by Nison N. Hellman, Henry F. Zobel and Frederic R. Senti, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

The morning technical session on May 5 will hear the following papers presented:—

"A Survey of Institutions Which Offer Training in Fat and Oil Technology in the United States," by F. A. Kummerow, of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; "New Developments in Tall Oil Affecting the Fats and Oils Fields," by Artcher E. Griffin, of the Camp Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Va.; "Photoactivation and Antioxidant Effects in Colors Formed in Lard," by L. R. Dugan, jr., and Lotte Marx, of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago; "Factors Affecting the Stability of Crude Oils of Sixteen Varieties of Peanuts," by S. P. Fore, N. J. Morris, C. H. Mack, A. F. Freeman and W. G. Bickford, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Also, "Glyceride Composition of Fats and Oils by Oxidation and Crystallization Methods," by F. E. Luddy and R. W. Reimenschneider, of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia; "The Unsaturated Fatty Acids of the Alga Chlorella," by R. F. Paschke and D. H. Wheeler, of General Mills, and "Countercurrent Distribution—A Research Tool for the Lipid Chemist," by Herbert J. Dutton, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

These papers will be presented at the technical session in the morning of May 6:—

"Trichromatic Coefficients of Vegetable Oils," by Duncan Macmillam, Eugene H. Melvin and Troy A. Scott, jr., of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Factors Influencing the Determination of the Acetone-Insolubles of Commercial Lecithin," by H. R. Stopper, B. A. Saffer and S. T. Bauer, of the Drackett Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; "A Halogenation Method for the Determination of the Total Unsaturation of Tung Oils and of Oleostearic Acids," by Ralph W. Planck, Frank C. Pack and Leo A. Goldblatt, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Talk on Castor Oil

Also, "Composition of Castor Oil by Optical Activity," by Don S. Bolley, of the Baker Castor Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J.; "Estimation of Carbonyl Compounds in Fats," by A. S. Henrick, M. F. Benca and J. H. Mitchell, jr., of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces, Chicago; "Separation of Unsaturated C_{18} Acids as Derivatives of 2.4-Dinitrobenzenesulfenyl Chloride," by R. O. Simmons and F. W. Quackenbush, of Purdue University; "A Rapid Dielectric Method for Determining the Oil Content of Flaxseed," by W. Haward Hunt, M. H. Neustadt, Joe R. Hart and Lawrence Zeleny, of the grain branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.; "A Micromolecular Still," by R. F. Paschke, James R. Kerns and D. H. Wheeler, of General Mills, and "The Effect of Processing Conditions on the Properties of Screw Press Meals and Oils," by F. H. Thurber, H. L. E. Vix, W. A. Pons, jr., A. J. Crovetto and N. B. Knoepfler, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

That afternoon there will be another technical session at which these papers will be presented:—"The Pre-Pressing of Soybeans Prior to Solvent Extraction," by John W. Dunning, of the V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio; "Causes for Variations in Protein Quality in Cottonseed Meals," by Carl M. Lyman, Wan Yuin Chang and J. R. Couch, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, and "Pilot-Plant Application of Filtration-Extraction to the Processing of Soybeans," by J. J. Spadero, A. V. Graci, jr., P. H. Eaves, L. J. Molaison, H. K. Gardner, E. L. D'Aquin and H. L. E. Vix, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

NPA Discussion Set

—Continued from page 7

L. Phelps will sketch recent decisions of the courts and regulatory agencies as they affect day-to-day operations of oil industry traffic managers.

On April 17, H. L. Welch, of Chrysler Motor Corporation's engineering division, will address a group session on manufacture and standards and tests on "The Engine Trend at Chrysler Corporation." He will tell something on the new developments and consequent problems in their work on gasoline engines to increase efficiency and performance. "Fuel and Lubricant Problems of American Railroads" will be outlined by King Simpson, electro-motive division, General Motors Corporation. His talk will be from the viewpoint of a builder of both turbine and diesel-powered electromotive locomotives, and the problems created in fueling and lubricating gas turbines and diesels in railroad use. E. H. Fallin, of the NPA staff, will preside.

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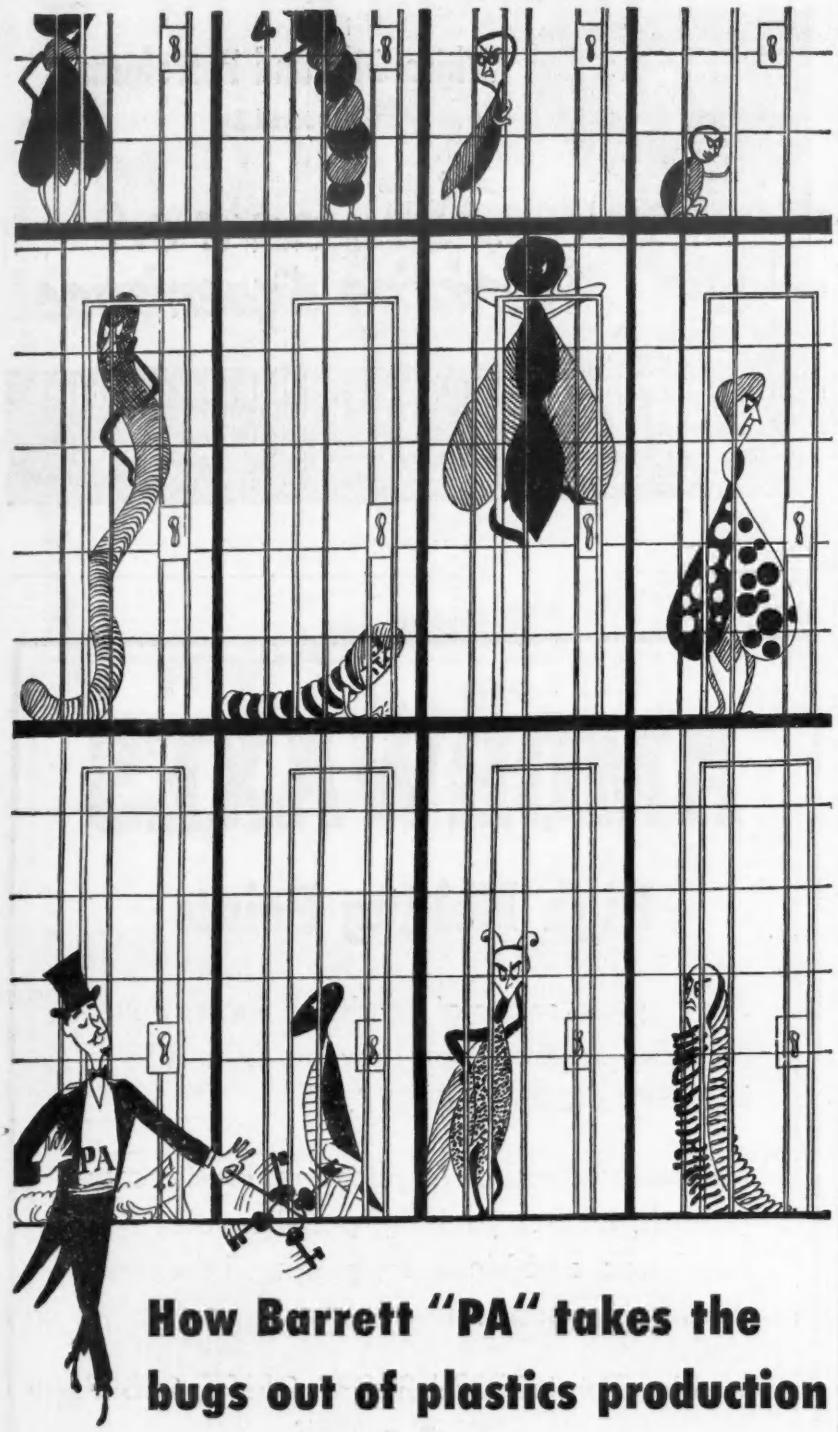

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Coal Chemicals

The bottom of the range of prices showing the spread of various producers' schedules for piperidine was advanced to the level established by earlier price activity. Further advances were noted in benzol prices. Current increases brought schedules up to newly established competitive levels.

Other prices of coal chemicals were relatively stable. The balance between supply and demand has not changed radically for these materials.

The light oils continued in a strong position. Benzol and xylol were, for the most part, considered to be in excellent balance. Toluol was still in tight supply. Combined government and industrial needs were tightening the grip on this market.

Activity in the naphthalene market has not shown any real sign of increasing. Some additional sales of refined material have been anticipated with the coming of the the moth control season. So far, there has not been much activity from this direction. Importers continued to report a dull market for 78-degree hot-pressed naphthalene.

Activity for the tar acids has not shown any change. Producers were selling a fair amount of cresols, cresylic acid, and natural phenol. Demand has been reasonably steady. Some of the mixed isomers of the cresols were available. In contrast, a source said that it was short of some of the xylenol fractions. Importers have not found any significant change in demand for ADF cresylic acid. The lower price of imported cresylic did not seem to change the rate of turnover by much. Producers said that synthetic phenol was holding its ground. Pyridin supplies were still short of the overall need. Producers have been able to reduce backorders a bit. The market still had a strong potential and a good demand.

Demand for acetoacetorthochloroanilide and acetoacetorthotoluidid was strong. There was fair activity in benzaldehyde, bezoyl chloride, and benzal chloride.

Steel production in March was over 10,000,000 tons for the first month in history, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The operating rate for the week ending April 11 was scheduled to be 98.3 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,216,000 tons, compared with 2,190,000 tons the previous week, and 2,284,000 tons one month ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Benzol, pure, Minnequa, Phila. dist., 3c. to 3¼c. per gal.
Piperidine, 98%, 30c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
113.29	113.26	113.24	113.71

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—The price increases announced in previous weeks were carried over into last week as some remaining producers raised benzol schedules.

The overall range continued to be 36½c. to 42c. per gallon, varying at different shipping points. The new schedules including the recent increases brought prices up to the 40c. to 42c. range at most points.

The supply and demand picture has not changed for this light oil. Producers were moving their output right from the plants. Demand was still quite good. Current buying levels were expected to hold up for the rest of this quarter.

February production of all grades, other than motor benzol, amounted to 14,361,630 gallons, compared with January cokeoven output of 16,201,809 gallons, and February, 1952, production of 14,852,151 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines' production report.

Coaltar—Cokeoven operators produced 63,05?,878 gallons of crude in February, while January output was 68,865,623 gallons, and production during February of last year was 64,432,950 gallons, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Creosote — Producers reported that there was little change in the picture of this market. Sales were at moderate levels. Demand has not been exceptionally heavy, but then it has not been too bad either. It was felt that there was still some strength to the market inasmuch as it has been able to support the increased prices of the first quarter without any apparent loss.

Cokeoven production of cerosote during February totaled 3,664,744 gallons, compared with 3,514,056 gallons in January, and 3,379,929 gallons in February, 1952, according to information from the Bureau of Mines.

Cresols—There has not been any significant change in buying levels in the market for these tar acids. Suppliers said that they were doing a fair amount of business. Demand for the cresols has kept to a steady level. It was said that some mixed meta-para isomers were available.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for this tar acid has held to the same levels. Some producers were moving cresylic at a satisfactory rate, although buying was not heavy enough to cause extensive tightness of supplies. One source reported business continued slow.

Importers said that a modest amount of ADF acid continued to move. Prices have remained at the 75c. to 95c. per gallon range. Recent invitations for bids on aircraft cleaners were expected to take care of a sizable quantity of cresylic by July. However, a source added that there was enough material available to take care of this demand without too much trouble. Consequently, the conditions in this market were not expected to change drastically.

A source stated that consumers were allowing their inventories to work down to a two weeks supply. As a result, consumers wanted quick deliveries when they ordered material. Those suppliers who were able to supply the fastest service were getting the business, it was added. Importers were not inclined to build up inventories in anticipation of future buying needs of consumers largely because the imported cresylic acid market has been unpredictable in the past, a source said.

Naphthalene—The market for this material has not shown much of an increase in activity. Producers were still moving their crude output slowly. It was said that no real surge in buying of refined naphthalene has developed yet. Although the calendar indicates that the moth control season should be starting, consumers have not shown any real interest yet. It was felt that the wet weather experienced last month, had much to do with the failure of demand to increase.

Importers said that the market for hot-pressed 78-degree naphthalene continued to be quite dull. Not too much material has been moving, even at 3¼c. per pound. Prices have held to their levels, in spite of the lethargy of demand.

January production of crude naphthalene by tar distillers and cokeoven operators totaled 30,351,253 pounds, compared with 28,063,510 pounds in December, Tariff Commission figures indicate. Tar distillers produced 18,955,511 pounds of the January figure and cokeoven operators produced 11,395,742 pounds. In addition, tar distillation output of refined material in January was 7,752,641 pounds, against 7,301,203 pounds in December.

Phenol—The market for this material has not seen any great change in recent weeks. Demand for natural phenol was reported as fairly good, while the number of calls for synthetic material have not been very high. However, some sources of synthetic said that the market was holding its ground. USP phenol sales were a bit better in January, for some producers, than they were in February and March. But, it was pointed out that the sales level for the latter months was constant, and present orders for this month indicated they would be sustained, if not surpassed. Prices have remained at their previously established schedules. Supplies were sufficient to meet the general needs of consumers.

Pyridin — The market for 2-degree

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending April 11, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,036,092
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	37,447,314
Benzol	gals.	3,581,917
Coaltar	gals.	16,429,454
Creosote oil	gals.	917,681
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,531,024
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,642
Toluol	gals.	704,542
Xylol	gals.	187,977

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals

pyridin was still short of enough material to take care of the overall demand. Producers have been able to make some headway towards reducing back orders, it was said. This tar base was not ready to be called abundant yet, but the decrease in demand from some areas has been enough to greatly reduce the pressure.

Just how long the easier market conditions would last, or how much more available refined pyridin would become, was uncertain. New production of synthetic material was not too far off. However, bigger sources of supply do not necessarily mean greater abundance in this market. There is a long list of end uses for 2-degree material and additional supplies might well introduce more outlets. Some potential uses of pyridin have been held in abeyance until such a time as there was a steady source of supply. If other outlets cut down their requirements far enough, or long enough, that might be the cue for the new end uses to take up the slack. The whole situation indicates that the market for pyridin is still strong.

Cokeoven operators produced 146,123 pounds of refined 2-degree pyridin in February, compared with 146,307 pounds in January, and 107,945 pounds in February, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Output of crude tar bases, on a dry basis, totaled 47,217 gallons in February, while January production was 45,019 gallons, and February, 1952, output was 42,218 gallons.

Solvent Naphtha—Cokeoven operators produced 403,176 gallons of crude heavy solvent in February, as against 422,364 gallons in January, and 420,910 gallons in February, 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Refined light solvent production by cokeoven operators in February amounted to 13,945 gallons, while January output totaled 28,056 gallons, and February, 1952, production was 11,364 gallons.

Toluol—Most producers indicated that this market seemed to be getting tighter than it has been, if that is possible. What is meant, is that government requirements account for the lion's share of total output and the tendency has been towards increased defense needs. Industrial consumers have had to satisfy themselves with what was left after TNT and aviation gasoline requirements had been met. Producers have been spreading their toluol evenly among industrial consumers. However, the requirements for solvents to be used in industrial finishes and lacquers were greater than the relatively small amount left for such consumption. A chronic shortage of material has developed from the two-way squeeze on supplies.

Total production of toluol from all sources amounted to 6,167,944 gallons in January, compared with 10,061,242 gallons in December, according to Tariff Commission figures. Cokeoven operators produced 3,073,244 gallons in January, while all other sources accounted for 3,094,700 gallons.

Xylol—The general description of the market for this aromatic presented a picture of a market neatly balanced between supply and demand. Although a balanced market could exist at moderate levels of activity and still present the same picture, such is not the fact here. Demand for xylol has been rather substantial. High level production was a saving factor in a market which otherwise might be in a much tighter position. It was said that the tendency was towards tightness in this market, if an inclination in either direction had to be present to some degree. The principal reason for this tighter tendency stemmed from the additional demand which came to this market because toluol was unobtainable.

February production of xylol by cokeoven operators totaled 767,720 gallons, compared with 848,964 gallons in January, and 807,767 gallons in February of last year, according to information from the Bureau of Mines.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide—Prices have remained at their previously established levels. A source said that demand for this intermediate has been quite strong. Supplies were adequate to take care of the current call.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide — A producer reported that the demand for this material was strong. Some pickup in activity has been noticed in this market over the past several weeks. Prices have kept to their recently established levels. No particular shortages have developed yet. Consumers have been able to get enough material for their immediate needs without any trouble.

Acetoacetorthotoluidide—It was said that demand for this material has been strong. Buying has shown some pickup with the

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Benzaldehyde—Demand for technical grade material was steady. There was no change in this market, it was said. Current buying levels were fair, compared with the normal rate of activity for this aldehyde. Prices remained at old levels.

Benzoyl Chloride—The market for this material has held up quite well, a source said. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Demand has been fair. Supplies were adequate for consumers needs. Current schedules were at a range of 21½c. to 24½c. per pound in carlots, and 22½c. to 25½c. per pound for less than carlots in drums or carboys.

Benzyl Chloride—Producers reported a fair number of calls for this intermediate. Prices were steady at their current levels. No particular changes were anticipated. Supplies were good enough to take care of consumer requirements. Current quotations were at 21c. per pound in carlots, and 24c. per pound in less than carlots.

Betaoxynaphthoic Acid — A producer said that there was a fairly decent demand now for this material. It was felt that the market has climbed out of the doldrums which it had been in several months back. Prices have kept to the $1.14 level.

Orthochlorobenzaldehyde — A source stated that the market for this material showed fair activity. Demand has been steady at a moderate rate. Adequate supplies were available for consumer needs. Current quotations were at $1.20 per pound in drums.

Parachlorobenzaldehyde — Demand for this intermediate was at fair level. Producers did not anticipate much change in the weeks ahead. Prices have been steady. Current quotations were from $1.33 to $1.36 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand for this anhydride was sustained at the same levels that have held true for the market during the past month or two. Requirements of phthalic for alkyd resin output have been the principal factor in the strength of this market during the past quarter. Demand from plasticizers was fairly steady, but not exceptionally high.

Supplies of phthalic anhydride up to the present time have been adequate to take care of consumers' needs. A labor strike at one producer's plant has cut down total output and put an extra load on other producers' supplies. However, no critical shortages have developed. There was no evidence of any panic buying either.

The preliminary total for 1952 production of phthalic anhydride was 234,525,720 pounds, compared with 248,042,000 pounds produced in 1951. January production was 20,013,073 pounds, while December output was 19,977,541 pounds. The preceding figures are from the Tariff Commission preliminary production reports.

Piperidine—The price at the bottom of the range of producers' schedules came up 30c. Current quotations were between $2.90 and $3 per pound in drums, on a freight equalized basis.

Styrene—The combined output of government and privately owned plants in 1952 accounted for 699,669,129 pounds of styrene monomer, according to the Tariff Commission. The combined total for January was 69,855,361 pounds, compared with 72,814,892 pounds produced in December.

Trichlorobenzene — A source advanced prices 2c. on spot material. Contract prices were due to go up May 1.

General Dyestuff Appoints Eich to Chicago Sales Post

S. H. Williams, vice-president and general sales manager of General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of John L. Eich as resident manager of the Chicago sales office. Mr. Eich fills the post formerly held by E. R. Heintz, who has been named resident manager of the Philadelphia sales branch.

Mr. Eich, formerly assistant sales manager of the New York sales branch, has been associated with General Dyestuff since 1934. Prior to his association with General Dyestuff, he was in the upholstery and fabrics division of Cheney Bros., New York, for nine years.

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Forest Products Group Announces Officer Slate

National and regional nominating committees of the Forest Products Research Society have announced complete slates of candidates for office. Voting will be by mail ballot and results of the election will be announced at the seventh annual meeting of the society in Memphis, Tenn., June 15, through 17.

Candidates are as follows:—For president-elect, Lester J. Carr, general manager of L. J. Carr & Co., Sacramento, Calif.; for vice-president, Moss B. Christian, director of research for the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, Tallulah, La., or E. E. Dargan of the Dargan Lumber Manufacturing Company, Conway, S. C.; for south central regional board member, W. Jeter Eason, secretary-treasurer and chief engineer for Nickey Bros., Memphis, Tenn., and for southeast regional board member, Walter Buehler, consultant, Lakeland, Fla. Robert D. Pauley, manager of the special products division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Tacoma, Wash., currently president-elect, will automatically succeed to the office of president.

The society also announced that Earl R. Stivers, director of the Packaging Research Laboratory, Rockaway, N. J., has been named chairman of the committee on packaging. At a recent meeting in Memphis, Tenn., the executive board authorized formation of a wood preservation subject matter committee, to deal with subjects with which American Wood Preservers' Association is not concerned. Information on this may be obtained from Roy M. Carter, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

ASTM Committee D-16 Meeting in Detroit Reported

Committee D-16, of the American Society for Testing Materials, met recently in Detroit, Mich., with its advisory committee and six subcommittees. The committee has been reorganized with the following four subcommittees on specific types of materials:—A on monocyclic aromatics, B on polycyclic aromatics, C on phenolic compounds and D on nitrogen heterocyclics.

Subcommittee A has under way a cooperative study in twelve laboratories of the benzene index methods (D 1158 and D 1159) and the acid wash test of benzene samples containing cyclohexene and thiophene (D 848). Studies are being made of modifications of the methods to prevent the interference of thiophene in the determinations of bromine index of aromatic hydrocarbons. In addition, studies are also being made of a low-heat capacity electric heater that may possibly be used as a substitute with full satisfaction for a gas burner in the distillation test (D 850).

Methods of testing naphthalene are being studied by subcommittee B. Work to date by the subcommittee C, it was reported, indicates the need for a suitable test for determining moisture in connection with which determination melting points may be adequately corrected to a dry basis. Methods of test for refined pyridin are being studied by subcommittee D.

Bennett Leaves Hercules Explosives Department Post

J. Leroy Bennett, manager of chemical operations for the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has retired after forty-six years with the company.

Mr. Bennett had been manager of chemical operations since 1931. He held many positions in Hercules, including supervision of various chemical operations at explosives plants in Missouri, Utah, and California, and for the last twenty-two years supervision of all heavy chemical operations for the company's explosives department.

First associated with the Independent Powder Company, Carthage, Mo., Mr. Bennett joined Hercules in 1914, at Hercules, Calif. He served as assistant acid supervisor there, and as acid supervisor at Bacchus, Utah, before coming to the chemical department of Hercules at Wilmington in 1919.

Arkell & Smiths Appoints

T. R. Cockerham has joined the southern division sales force of Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y., and will represent the company in the Florida territory. Mr. Cockerham had been associated for three years with the Brown Paper Industries, West Monroe, La. He is replacing T. F. Sheridan, who has been transferred to the Mobile, Ala., office to handle the southern division coffee sales.

Canadian Chemical Names Patton Pulp Sales Head

Allan T. Patton has been named director of pulp sales for Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Company, Ltd. Mr. Patton, since 1945, had been with Mead Sales Company in a pulp sales capacity and from 1932 to World War II was with Fraser Companies, Ltd.

Trade Briefs

Dye Specialties Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., has named Romeo J. Prezioso plant manager.

Earl R. Stivers, director of the Packaging Research Laboratory, has been named chairman of the Forest Products Research Society's packaging committee.

General Aniline & Film Corporation has named William V. Edwards supervisor of the Grasselli plant's wage and salary section of the personnel relations department.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Following the flurry of price activity the preceding week, last week saw the drugs and fine chemicals market settle down once again. A reduction of $2 per pound in the price of imported chlorophyll was noted. Domestic schedules have remained steady for the past several months and it was not supposed that domestic chlorophyll prices would also be reduced in view of the fact that some price shading had been already underway.

Brazilian menthol quotations dropped 10c. per pound last week. The Japanese held unchanged. Prices for Brazilian menthol at the source have eased slightly and it appeared that the market would continue to weaken in coming weeks although to what extent remained a matter for conjecture. Certain seasonal consumers of menthol were not buying menthol at present and this fact was expected to lessen demand and hence contribute to a price decline. Skimmed milk powder prices dropped ½c. per pound as a result of the current glut on the market. Imports of skimmed milk powder were put under embargo earlier this month in order to cut off the flood of powder coming into this market from abroad. This action was expected to firm the market and lessen the quantity that the Department of Agriculture would have to purchase under the price support program. One producer advanced his prices on resublimed iodine and iodine compounds late last week.

Demand for glycerin continued at good levels last week. The supply situation has improved both as a result of sustained heavy domestic production of crude and the very heavy imports which were landed here during the first quarter. If demand keeps up at its current level, and there is every indication that it would, supplies will remain far from excessive in coming months. It was estimated that imports probably could not be continued at the high level reached in the first quarter since much of this material was reported to have mounted up while producers abroad were awaiting a rise in the crude market here.

Lanolin price schedules, while basically unchanged from those posted a short time ago, had eased in the instance of the special cosmetic grade. It was thought that further easing in prices might come about in coming months as supplies increase. At least one producer reported that business had not been too brisk since the higher prices had been posted and consumer resistance would probably have the usual effect of causing further price reductions.

Butyl Alcohol—Demand for this ester solvent was reported to be fair, on the whole. Competition from petroleum derived ketonic solvents has been strong and has been a deciding factor in keeping butanol prices unchanged at a time when producers have upped ethyl alcohol prices by 20 percent.

At the current rate of consumption, it does not appear likely that butyl alcohol prices will be advanced however warranted such action might be insofar as manufacturing costs have increased. Blackstrap molasses prices have approximately doubled in the past six months, making the recent boost in fermentation ethanol schedules necessary. Butanol prices are unchanged, however, and expected to remain so for the immediate future.

Overall consumption of lacquer solvents has stepped up in the past few months and producers have been optimistically predicting a substantial increase in consumption this year over that in 1952.

Production of primary butyl alcohol last year was reported as totaling 116,341,954 pounds. January production of butanol, according to the Tariff Commission, aggregated 12,040,685 pounds.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 4,426,500 pounds, as compared with 1,788,850 the previous week, and 178,050 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 2,692,000 pounds, as against the 3,036,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 1,959,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 45,273,600 pounds, compared with 48,921,150 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 29,793,500 pounds, as against the 25,694,400 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Chlorophyll, imported, $2 per lb.
Menthol, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
90.26	90.36	90.99	98.10

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chlorophyll — Demand for chlorophyll was reported to be fair. Inventories in the hands of consumers were said to be substantial, a fact which was partially responsible for the easing in demand. Chlorophyll supplies were more than adequate for current demand. The major producers have stepped up their output substantially in recent months and some manufacturers were reportedly not doing too well as a result of the excessive supply on the market.

In the frenetic rush last year to step up chlorophyll production, some processors reconverted soybean processing plants to alfalfa processing in order to make chlorophyll. This operation, in the opinion of some in the trade, was makeshift, at best, with processing costs higher than in plants specifically built for chlorophyll extraction. Domestic chlorophyll prices have been holding generally steady, although there has been a trend toward weakness in this market, with prices being shaded in some instances.

The price on imported chlorophyll of English origin was reduced $2 per pound last week. The current price schedule on this material was $58 per pound. Demand was reportedly rather slow, with the large size of consumer inventories said to constitute a factor in this situation.

Gelatin — Gelatin production during February, 1953, totaled 3,959,162 pounds compared to 3,912,561 pounds in January and 3,585,124 pounds during February, 1952.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin in February aggregated 2,794,591 pounds compared to 2,789,953 pounds in January and 2,365,216 pounds during the corresponding month last year. Production of technical grade gelatin during February, 1953, totaled 236,343 pounds compared to 213,280 pounds in January and 185,744 pounds during February of last year. Pharmaceutical gelatin production during February totaled 289,756 pounds compared to 240,658 pounds in January and 133,988 pounds in the corresponding month last year. Production of pharmaceutical grade gelatin in February totaled 638,472 pounds compared to 668,670 pounds in January.

Total shipments of gelatin during February, 1953, aggregated 4,065,910 pounds compared to 3,719,208 pounds in January and 3,680,026 pounds in February last year. Classified by type, some 2,944,522 pounds of edible material were shipped in February compared to 2,686,751 pounds in January and 2,708,901 pounds in February, 1952. Shipments of technical grade gelatin during these months totaled 215,588 pounds in February compared to 208,776 pounds during the preceding month. Pharmaceutical grade shipments in February amounted to 345,206 pounds in February and 254,744 pounds in January this year. Shipments of photographic grade during this time totaled 560,594 pounds compared to 568,937 pounds in January this year and 586,281 pounds in February, 1952.

Total stocks of gelatin at the end of February, 1953, aggregated 9,007,976 pounds compared to 9,114,724 pounds at the end of January and 11,242,810 pounds at the end of February last year.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin was reported to be moving well. There has been no perceptible change in the rate or intensity of demand. The supply situation was slightly improved largely as a result of the heavy imports of glycerin that have been coming into this country. Whether large quantities of glycerin will continue to be available in the world market remained largely a matter for conjecture. However, the odds were that imports would decrease in coming months since it does not appear likely that the tremendous amount of glycerin brought in during the first quarter would continue to be available in such quantities.

Some observers have felt that the record shattering quantity of imported glyc-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ESTERIFICATION
$CNCH_2COOH + ROH \longrightarrow CNCH_2COOR + H_2O$

AMIDATION
$CNCH_2COOH + HNRR^1 \longrightarrow CNCH_2CONRR^1 + H_2O$

CHLORINATION
$CNCH_2COOH + PCl_3 + Cl_2 \longrightarrow CNCH_2COCl + POCl_3 + HCl$

HYDROLYSIS
$CNCH_2COOH + H_2O \longrightarrow CH_2(COOH)_2 + NH_3$

REDUCTION
$CNCH_2COOH + 2H_2 \longrightarrow NH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$

CONDENSATION
$CNCH_2COOH + RCOR^1 \longrightarrow RR^1C=C(CN)COOH + H_2O$

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erin which was landed in this country during the first quarter was the combined result of then current production and the sizable inventories which had been withheld from the market until crude prices advanced. These inventories have been heavily drawn upon and consequently diminished.

Production of crude glycerin during February, 1953, amounted to 17,778,000 pounds compared to 17,938 pounds turned out in January and 17,740 pounds in February last year. Stocks of glycerin (all grades) at the beginning of February totaled 40,608,000 pounds compared to 37,716,000 pounds for January and 57,135,000 pounds at the beginning of February in 1952.

Imports of crude glycerin during February this year amounted to 3,479,000 pounds compared to 4,549,000 pounds during January and 988,000 pounds during February last year. Glycerin exports (100 percent basis) totaled 89,000 pounds in February and 119,000 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February totaled 42,616,000 pounds compared to 40,608,000 pounds at the end of January and 59,952,000 pounds at the end of February last year. Glycerin disappearance in February, 1953, totaled 19,160,000 pounds, an excess of 1,382,000 pounds over production compared to that in January which totaled 19,476,000 pounds, exceeding production by 1,538,000 pounds.

Iodine—The price of resublimed iodine was advanced 25c. per pound late last week by one producer. Potassium and sodium iodides were also advanced a similar amount. Other producers were slated to follow suit this week.

Lanolin—The recent advance in prices appeared to have taken the edge off the sharp demand for lanolin. One producer reports that, in his opinion, prices are slated to ease somewhat in the next few months as supplies increase and crude material is in less strong a demand.

Price ranges currently quoted in the prices current section of this issue remained unchanged but at least two producers were quoting their special cosmetic grade lanolin at 43½c. per pound, a reduction of 5 cents from prices originally posted a few weeks ago.

Menthol—The brief flurry of increased demand for menthol has apparently petered out, according to trade sources. Japanese menthol quotations have remained unchanged at $7.40 to $7.50 per pound, on spot, duty paid. Brazilian menthol quotations have slipped 10c. per pound and were currently at $6.30 to $6.40 per pound, duty paid. At the source, there were reportedly offerings of Brazilian menthol at $5.80 c.i.f.

As for the immediate future some menthol traders were undecided. However, it was considered likely that prices might continue to decline with the slack season in menthol consumption approaching. There are many uses for menthol which are not particularly seasonal in nature, however, and too much emphasis should not be placed upon this factor in menthol consumption.

Synthetic, racemic menthol prices were reported to be unchanged and were currently quoted at $4.95 per pound. Demand for racemic menthol was said to be continuing at fairly good levels and has not shown much deviation in recent weeks. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was said to be moving at strong levels. Although the consumption of methanol in antifreeze was disappointing due to the past mild winter the heavy consumption of formaldehyde has stepped up demand for methanol from which formaldehyde is made. Another source of heavy consumption of methanol was as admixtures in aviation gasoline and aeronautical engineering research programs by the armed forces.

Production of synthetic methanol last year amounted to 1,043,739,447 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission while production in January, 1953, aggregated 93,136,722 pounds.

Demand for natural methanol has been at very strong levels since it is virtually all used as a denaturant in the production of denatured ethyl alcohol. Demand for natural methanol has generally always been tied to that for ethyl alcohol. Price schedules remained unchanged.

Production of natural methanol last year totaled 14,853,680 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Molasses — Feed molasses prices continued unchanged at all points during week ended April 7. Gulf area demand for blackstrap remained in a seasonal slump, while east and west coast demand was generally moderate. Supplies of blackstrap were adequate at most points.

Demand at New Orleans was moderate, with the supply adequate. The price for cane blackstrap ranged from 11c. to 11½c. per pound at this terminal. Demand at Mobile, Savannah and Jacksonville was reportedly slow, with supplies adequate at all points with the exception of Savannah, where they were limited. Demand at New York was moderate to good, with supplies adequate to liberal.

Citrus molasses demand was moderate to strong, depending upon the terminal. Supplies were limited to very limited at

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virtually all points, with the exception of Dunedin, Ocala, Frostproof and Lake Wales, where the supply was reported to be adequate. Sales of Puerto Rican molasses were reported for April 1, 1953, at 3½c. to 9c. per gallon, f.o.b. San Juan.

On March 31, 1953, the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute completed sales of 20,000,000 gallons of 1953 crop Cuban blackstrap. Of this amount, 16,500,000 gallons was sold at 9¾c. per gallon f.o.b. Cuba, for shipment prior to August 31, 1953, and 3,500,000 gallons at 10c. per gallon for shipment prior to October 31, 1953. The Institute now estimates that only 8-to-10,000,000 gallons of exportable 1953 crop molasses remains unsold and options for this amount are currently held by several U. S. buyers.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was generally weak. Buying interest was moderate and limited to immediate needs. Offerings were fully ample. Quotations dropped ½c. per pound to 12½c. on the roller process and 14½c. on the spray process.

Dry whole milk production for February was estimated at 7,150,000 pounds, a gain of 5 percent from a year earlier but a decline of 33 percent from the 5-year February average. Totaling 14,550,000 pounds for the first 2 months of 1953, the production of dry whole milk was 2 percent higher than in the same months of 1952. Spray-dried whole milk production was 6,400,000 pounds, fractionally smaller than a year earlier although 30 percent smaller than the 1947-51 average. Cumulative production for January and February totaled 12,900,000 pounds, a decline of 4 percent from the same period in 1952. Output of roller-dried whole milk was 750,000 pounds for February, a gain of 79 percent from a year earlier but a decline of 48 percent from the 5-year average. Cumulative production for January and February was 1,650,000 pounds, nearly double the production during the first 2 months of 1952. Stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids held by manufacturers at the end of February equalled 128,820,000 pounds, highest in 19 years of record for the date and more than double the previous record high for February 28 established in 1949. Current stocks are more than five times those of a year earlier and more than three times those of the 5-year average for the date. Spray-dried stocks at the end of February totaled 101,460,000 pounds, a gain of 437 percent from a year earlier and 242 percent from the 5-year average for the date. Stocks of roller-dried nonfat milk solids were reported at 27,360,000 pounds, a gain of 394 percent from a year earlier.

Penicillin—Reduction of excessive inventories and the recent spurt in demand has helped to firm substantially current penicillin prices. The recent worldwide influenza epidemic and the stepped up requirements for penicillin from the flood areas in Europe were only two phases of the stepped up overall demand for this and other antibiotics. Producers look for a period of stable prices after a year of constantly falling market values in penicillin.

An aftermath of the disastrous price cutting spree among producers last year was seen in the withdrawal of several of the smaller producers from the market. This consisted for the most part in the dropping out of the market of small producers who entered penicillin manufacture to make a fast dollar. Most of the larger drug producers were able to weather the storm although all took losses. One large producer dismissed almost half a hundred employees, as an economy measure. The cut came as an after effect of the sharp drop in the manufacturer's penicillin prices last year. In this case the bulk of the manufacturer's production had been in penicillin, according to company sources.

The air has been cleared, so to speak, since the number of penicillin manufacturers has been reduced. Inventories in the hands of consumers have been lowered considerably and buying has been stepped up. There was a strong likelihood of increased government buying this year since it was expected that intensified emphasis on the civilian defense program will include heavy stockpiling of drugs for emergency usage. Production of penicillin last year has been estimated at 349,958,941,000,000 Oxford units by the Tariff Commission. Production during January, 1953, totaled 29,608,172,000,000 Oxford units.

Pentaerythritol — Demand for pentaerythritol was reported to be at strong levels. Consumption of this polyol in the protective coatings industry has increased according to trade sources and producers looked for a continuation of demand in the future. Supplies were about in balance with demand, according to some producers, although there have been some delays in delivery reported.

Last week the price of PE was advanced 1c. per pound, across the board, by one producer. At least one other producer was expected to follow suit on May 1, 1953. Most probably all remaining producers will have advanced their schedules by that date, it was said. Current pentaerythritol prices ranged from 33c. to 34c. per pound, in carlots. Less than carlot prices ranged from 34c. to 36c. per pound.

Production of pentaerythritol last year totaled 40,943,847 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Production during January this year was up substantially over the monthly average production last year, totaling 4,912,363 pounds.

Propyleneglycol — Demand for this polyol was reported to be steady. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and production capacity is sufficient to accommodate any normal increase in consumption, it was said.

Production of propyleneglycol during last year amounted to 91,413,450 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. Production during January, 1953, totaled 5,757,973 pounds.

Streptomycin — Demand for streptomycin was reported to running at good levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were stable.

Production of streptomycin last year amounted to 21,920,994 grams according to the Tariff Commission. Production of dihydrostreptomycin during the same pe-

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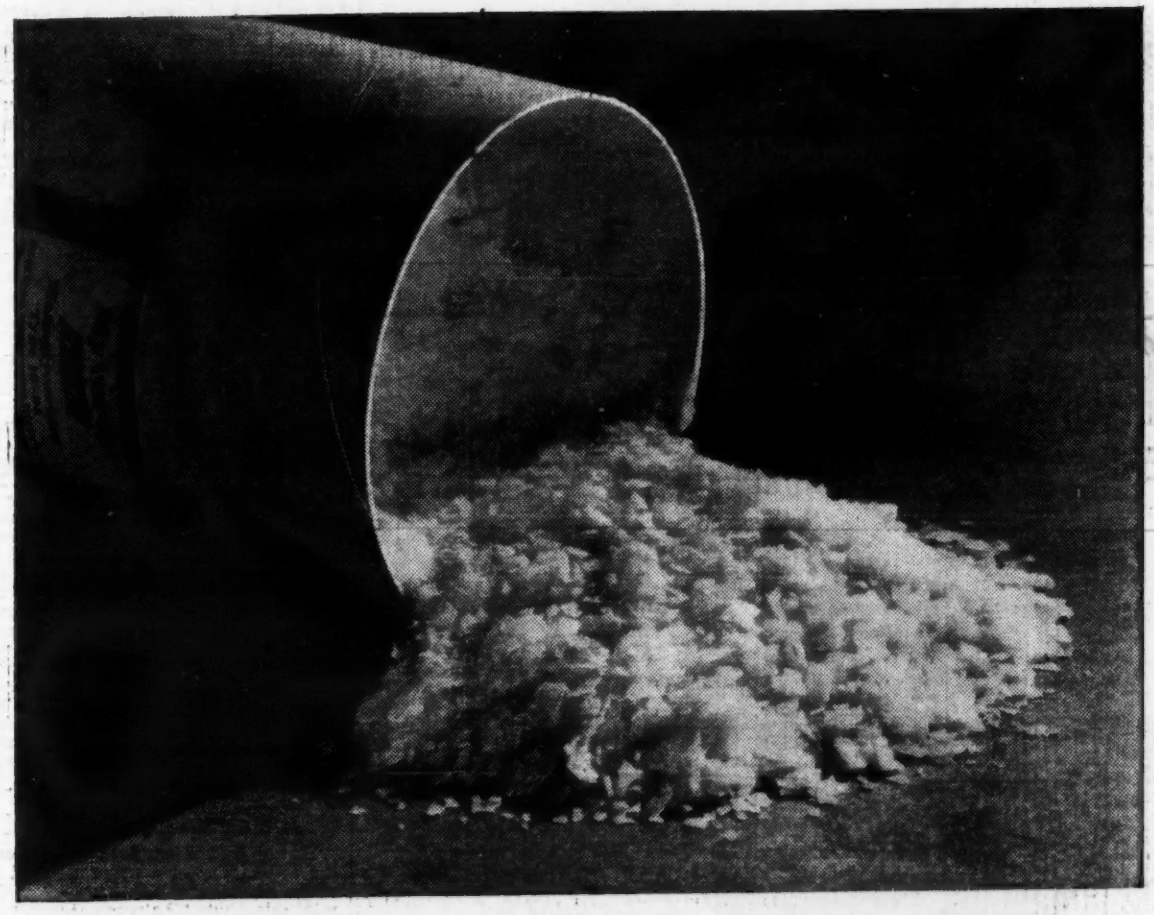

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riod totaled 153,182,313 grams. Production of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin during January, 1953, aggregated 1,892,051 grams and 10,538,760 grams respectively.

Trichloroethylene—Demand for this polychlorinated paraffin was reportedly good. Supplies were ample for current requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Production of trichloroethylene during January, 1953, totaled 24,229,044 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary total for last year's production amounted to 270,515,601 pounds.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins was reported to be moving fairly well. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices have remained unchanged. The use of synthetic vitamins in the fortification of cereals and other food products has been on the increase. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is being used in greater quantities in the frozen food industry where it helps, among other things, to deter discoloration in frozen products.

Synthetic vitamin A has been finding greater use among margarine manufacturers, according to some reports, although the trend from the use of natural vitamin A to the synthetic is far from being complete.

Production of ascorbic acid and its salts during the past year amounted to 1,221,213 pounds while production in the month of January, 1953, aggregated 133,743 pounds. Production of niacin and niacinamide in 1952 was figured at 2,050,164 pounds while that during January, 1953, aggregated 195,517 pounds. The preliminary 1952 total for the production of pyridoxine (B_6) was 13,654 pounds while that for thiamin chloride (B_1) was 223,475 pounds. January production of thiamin chloride totaled 26,880 pounds. The production totals for these vitamins were issued by the Tariff Commission and in the case of the 1952 yearly aggregates were preliminary, subject to revision.

Blackman Brands Plant Completed in New Jersey

Stanley Blackman, president of Blackman Brands, Inc., has announced completion of a new plant and offices in South Hackensack, N. J. The facilities of this plant will be used to supplement the production of the plant in Long Island City, N. Y.

The plant in South Hackensack will be equipped with modern equipment for producing barbiturates and will have a capacity of 4,000 pounds per month. In addition to the barbiturates, the new facilities will offer opportunity for increased production on the mercurials and several of the new products that Blackman has gone into recently, such as:—Phenylephrine hydrochloride and epinephrine USP. Provisions have been made at the new plant to house the research department and also the analytical laboratories.

Emery Has Higher-Purity Grade of Pelargonic Acid

Emery Industries, Inc., has announced the availability of a new improved grade of pelargonic acid in experimental and pilot quantities. The new product, "Emery 892-R Pelargonic Acid," is termed by the firm as representative of the material that may be expected from its new ozone-oxidation plant, which should be in operation by the middle of this year.

Typical composition of "892-R Pelargonic Acid" is described as follows:—Pelargonic acid, 91 percent; caparylic acid, 5 percent, and capric acid, 4 percent. A technical bulletin containing tentative specifications, typical characteristics, typical reactions and applications is available on request to Emery Industries, Inc., department 5, Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Brand Names Dinner Wed.

The Brand Names Foundation will celebrate its tenth anniversary and honor the brand name retailers of the year Wednesday evening at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Charles A. Halleck, majority leader of the house of representatives, will be the guest speaker.

German Patent Applications Data Offered by Research Information

Complete translated abstracts of patent applications being filed with the German Patent Office can now be obtained in the form of monthly summaries from Research Information Service, 53 Nassau Street, New York. In order that manufacturers, research organizations, and patent attorneys may choose only those patent applications which are of immediate interest to them, the abstracts are being offered in separate subject classes, which may be ordered individually if so desired.

At the present time Research Information Service is making available monthly digests of the following three groups:—Class 12o, comprising hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, urea, organic sulphur compounds; class 12p, comprising cyclic hydrocarbons, nitrogen derivatives, hormones, vitamins; class 12q, comprising amines, phenols, naphthols, anthracite derivatives.

Fischer, of Magnus, Feted

William Fischer, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, was honored at a luncheon April 7 on the occasion of his 62nd birthday. Among the fourteen guests present were P. C. Magnus, Robert B. Magnus, Joseph B. Magnus and George McGlynn. The luncheon was held at the Charles Restaurant, New York.

Amino Nitrate for Heart Disease Therapy Announced by Leeming

A new amino nitrate for the prevention and management of angina pectoris has been introduced by Thos. Leeming & Co., New York. This new compound, known as "Metamine," is said to be effective in smaller dosage than previous remedies, is reported to be free of side reactions and apparently is non-toxic even in excessive or prolonged dosage.

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Food Technologists Hear Address on Savings of Tin

Approximately 257,000 tons of tin—valued at $495,000,000—have been saved since 1941 through the coordination of industry and government research in tinplate conservation programs in the production of cans, it was revealed by Dr. Berton S. Clark, scientific director of American Can Company, at a recent meeting of the New York section of the Institute of Food Technologists, of which he is president-elect.

The average tin coating per base box (of tinplate sheets) has been reduced from 1.31 pounds to an estimated .598 pounds last year. "In 1941," he said, "46.900 tons tons of tin were used in the production of tin mill products in the United States for containers, but by 1952 this figure had come down to 27,772 tons, even though about 8,000,000,000 more cans were produced by the entire industry. Dr. Clark stated that cans for about 236 canned food items alone have been involved in the tin conservation program as well as a number of cans used for non-food items.

Dairy Hearings Scheduled For Resumption Tomorrow

The house subcommittee investigating the dairy situation will resume its public hearing tomorrow with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson and Harold F. Linder, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, appearing to discuss the "need for import controls on dairy products."

The committee is conducting an exhaustive investigation into the many problems confronting the dairy industry. Just before it entered upon a recess for Easter, the committee heard testimony calling for restricting the imports of tung oil, and for repeal of section 104 of the defense production act that limits imports of fats and oils and dairy products threatening the domestic price support programs. (OPD 4/6/52.)

In its investigation, now centering on import controls, the committee will also cover specifically:—(1) The production and use of synthetic products; (2) costs of production and distribution; (3) scarcity of competent labor due to the draft and attractive wages and short hours offered by business and industry; (4) federal, state and local sanitary requirements; and (5) the government price support program.

Bowman Reports Completion Of Vitamin Plant in Holland

Charles Bowman & Co, New York, and Bowman Feed Products, Inc., Holland, Mich., agents for Philips-Roxane, Amsterdam, Holland, announced last week that Philips-Roxane has completed in Amsterdam a large plant for the production of vitamin D2 and D3 in pure crystalline form.

Charles Bowman and officials of the Dutch concern met in New York recently to discuss plans for marketing the vitamins in America. Mr. Bowman reported that the products will be introduced at prices that will result in savings to the food, pharmaceutical and feed industries. Attending the meeting with Mr. Bowman were:—Aria Vernes, president of Philips Export Corporation; Dr. E. H. Rerrink, scientific director, and J. W. M. J. Boost, director general of Philips-Roxane, Amsterdam; and Stephen Sills, representing Philips-Roxane, New York.

Miner Adds Researchers

Miner Laboratories, Chicago, has added the following to its research staff:—Leonard Laskin, formerly with Monomer Polymer Corporation; Mary Lou O'Connor, formerly with Toni Research Laboratory, and Harris R. Till, jr., formerly with Western Electric Company.

Schering Appoints Two

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has announced the appointment of Dr. Go Lu as pharmacologist in the scientific research division and the appointment of Dr. William Charney to the research staff.

Glass Container Shipments: Feb.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during February were 8,670,985 as compared with 8,836,533 in January, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,195,873 in February, compared with 1,188,381 in January; chemicals, 676,824 in February, compared with 669,949 in January, and toiletries, 541,736 in February, compared with 604,072 in January.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during February were 3,275,493, compared with 3,448,681 in January. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 397,655 in February, compared with 409,854 in January; chemicals, 129,068 in February, compared with 178,218 in January, and toiletries, 134,434 in February, compared with 115,948 in January.

Eli Lilly Plans to Construct Development, Control Bldg.

Work is exjected to start late this month on a new development and control building for Eli Lilly & Co. in Indianapolis, Ind. The general contract for a four-story structure of red brick and limestone will be awarded soon after April 15.

The building, which will be 218 feet long and forty-seven feet wide, will provide 41,000 square feet of floor for development and control administration, biochemical manufacturing administration, medical division, research library, and patent department. A tunnel will connect it with the Research Building, which is across the street to the south. Use of the new structure will free space in the research building for expansion of laboratories for biochemistry; organic, physical, and analytical chemistry; and pharmacology research.

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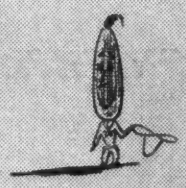

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US Revenue Returns Increased During Feb.

Collections of internal revenue during February, 1953, totaled $7,313,964,722.16, as compared with $6,970,993,983.65 in the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	February 1953	February 1952
Coconut and other vegetable oils, proccessed.	$1,592,813.92	$614,724.83
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	114,028,388.61	99,339,331.74
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	12,805,073.31	12,381,649.90
Gasoline	71,700,283.98	70,332,544.32
Lubricating oils	5,207,767.08	5,616,168.55
Matches	424,342.37	532,685.27
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	45,573.16	37,495.35
Silver bullion sales or tranfers, stamp tax	9,588.96	1,368.36
Sugar	5,418,579.65	5,777,262.46
Toilet preparations, excise tax	13,859,961.82	14,338,420.17
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,171,998.41	2,560,108.87

Dajac Publishes Listing

The Dajac Laboratories, division of Monomer-Polymer, Inc., Leominster, Mass., has published a new product listing of over forty research chemicals for analytical use. Reagents for alcohols, polynuclear hydrocarbons, cortisone, choline esterase, glucuronidase, prosphates, and many other enzyme systems are briefly described.

Sterling-Winthrop Scientists Present Papers to Biologists

Scientists at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rennselaer, N. Y., reported on five experimental studies conducted at the institute during the meeting in Chicago of the American Federation of Biological Societies last week.

Papers were read on the following subjects:—"Urethral Anesthesia in Rabbits," by F. P. Luduena and T. G. Brown, jr.; "Bis N-Triethyl versus N-Trimethyl Substitution in the Mytolon Molecule," by James O. Hoppe, Joseph D. Funnell and Harlan Lape;; "The Influence of Variations in the Sodium and Potassium Concentration of the External Medium on the Action of Dibucaine on Isolated Rabbit Auricles," by Leonard Grumbach and Jesse C. Stanley; "Effect of Various Drugs in Antagonizing the Toxicity of TEPP," by John R. Lewis and W. B. McKeon, jr.; and "Penetrance of Local Anesthetics," by Mr. Brown and Mr. Luduena.

Wyeth Labs Announces New Penicillin Compound

A new penicillin for injection, combining the bacteria fighting qualities of three separate forms of the antibiotic, has been developed by Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia.

Known by the trade name "Bicillin All Purpose," the new compound is a combination of three penicillin salts—benzethacil, procaine penicillin, and potassium penicillin. Dr. Edward F. Roberts, director of clinical investigation at Wyeth, said the new compound provides doctors a means of quickly obtaining high penicillin concentrations in a patient's blood steram for quick action against severe infections, yet maintains for more than a week penicillin levels effective for most infections caused by penicillin-susceptible bacteria.

Sun Tube Corp. Elects Leghorn New President

Kenneth M. Leghorn, executive vice-president of Sun Tube Corporation, Hillside, N. J., an affiliate of Bristol-Myers Company, has been elected president of that company. He succeeds R. Smith Schenk, who has announced his retirement.

Mr. Leghorn joined Sun Tube in 1947, and has successively held the positions of director of research, assistant to the president, vice-president, and executive vice-president.

McNeil Names 3 Managers

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has created three divisional sales managerial posts to provide administrative supervision in the field. The following, who will report directly to J. Howell Healy, executive director of domestic sales, have been appointed:—D. S. Lamont, formerly New England district manager; W. C. Aitken, previously south Atlantic district manager, and C. V. Kirk, heretofore district manager of the south central area.

TGA Plans Golf Tourney

The Toilet Goods Association will hold a golf tournament May 11 at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y. The tournament will be a memorial to Cecil Smith, B. E. Levy and B. M. Douglas.

Pharmacists Hear Shaw

Richard N. Shaw, director of sales for the drug-pharmaceutical division of Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J., recently addressed the third annual seminar for pharmacists, sponsored by the University of Oklahoma's Pharmacy Alumni Association and its extension division, with the cooperation of the Norman, Okla., pharmacists.

Trade Briefs

Beckman Instruments, Inc., South Pasadena, Calif., has issued a twenty-eight-page catalog of its line of ultraviolet and visible spectrophotometers.

Dr. Paul S. Pitterger, vice-president of Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., has been elected a trustee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

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Animal Health Inst. Hears President Urge Expansion

Members of the Animal Health Institute, meeting at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, New York, last week heard their president, C. W. Whitmoyer, of the Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc., Myerstown, Pa., call for the building of the institute into an organization which would represent the entire animal health industry in its membership.

"There are many members of our industry who should be members of the institute," Mr. Whitmoyer said. "We should have virtually all industry members affiliated so that when the institute acts as spokesman it would be recognized as speaking for the entire industry."

Mr. Whitmoyer also urged that the organization "get recognition and prestige among livestock and poultry growers as we have among control officials and legislators." Pointing out that such a program would entail much time and effort, Mr. Whitmoyer added that the objective could be attained through the workings of a strong, well financed organization. "If our membership can be expanded sufficiently our finances should be strong enough to have a high caliber professionally trained person on our payroll to accomplish this purposes," the president concluded.

Winthrop-Stearns Reports Retirement of O. P. Eyre

O. P. Eyre has retired from the special chemicals division of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, under the company's pension plan, after completing forty years' service.

Mr. Eyre ended his long career at the age of sixty-five. The occasion was marked by a dinner in his honor held in Detroit, Mich., where he had been manager of Winthrop's special chemicals office. In 1906, Mr. Eyre joined his father's company in Chicago, producing pepsin and other digestive ferments. He became associated with Frederick Stearns & Co. in 1913, remaining with the firm until the late 1940's when it was acquired by Sterling Drug Inc., of which Winthrop-Stearns is a division.

Irones Papers Presented In France by Dr. Naves

Dr. Yves-Rene Naves, research scientist of L. Givaudan & Cie., S. A., Vernier-Geneva, Switzerland, recently presented two papers in France on the progress made between 1950 and 1953 in the studies concerning the natural and synthetic irones.

Dr. Naves delivered his first lecture at the Institut de Chimie of Montpellier University, before the provincial section of the Societe Chimique de France.

His second lecture was delivered at the Ecole Superieure de Chimie of Mulhouse under the sponsorship of the Societe Chimique de France.

Antibiotic Certification Path Cleared by Action of FDA

The Food and Drug Administration last week announced the adoption of amendments to its rules to permit the certification of a new antibiotic drug, streptomycylidene isonicotinyl hydrazine sulphate.

In labeling of the drug, its package must show the number of grams of equivalent streptomycin activity, the equivalent number of grams of isonicotinic acid hydrazide, and the number of grams of streptomycylidene isonicotinyl hydrazine sulphate in the immediate container. Its expiration date shall be eighteen months after the month of certification.

Schering Opens New Office

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has opened a new branch office and warehouse at 251-315 East Grand avenue, Chicago. The newly-expanded operation will continue to be supervised by Carl H. Süding, Schering central division manager since 1945. Francis X. Egan will be branch manager.

Organic Research Chemicals List Expanded by Distillation Products

Ten new chemicals have been added to the list of more than 3,500 organic research items regularly supplied by the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. The chemicals are as follows:—Acrylamide, 4-amino-2,6-dimethylpyrimidine, 2,5-dimethylfuran, 5,5-dimethyl hydantoin, 2,5-diphenyloxazole, formamide, malonic acid, phthaloyl chloride, Y-valerolactone and m-xylene. The chemicals are available from the Eastman organic chemicals department of Distillation Products Industries.

Narcotics Bureau Adds To Controlled Drugs List

The Bureau of Narcotics announced last week that it proposes to add alpha-acretylmethadol and certain other items to its list of drugs that are addiction-forming and subject to controls exercised over such drugs. Interested persons were invited to submit their comments by May 4.

The announcement stated that the following drugs are considered to be addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining similar to morphine, and should be subject to the controls governing narcotics:—

Alpha - 6 - dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane (alpha-acetylmethadol); alpha - 6 - dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol (alpha - methadol); beta - 6 - dimethylamino - 4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane (beta-acetylmethadol); 3-dimethylamino-1,1-di-(2-thienyl)-1-butene; 3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2-thienyl)-1-butene.

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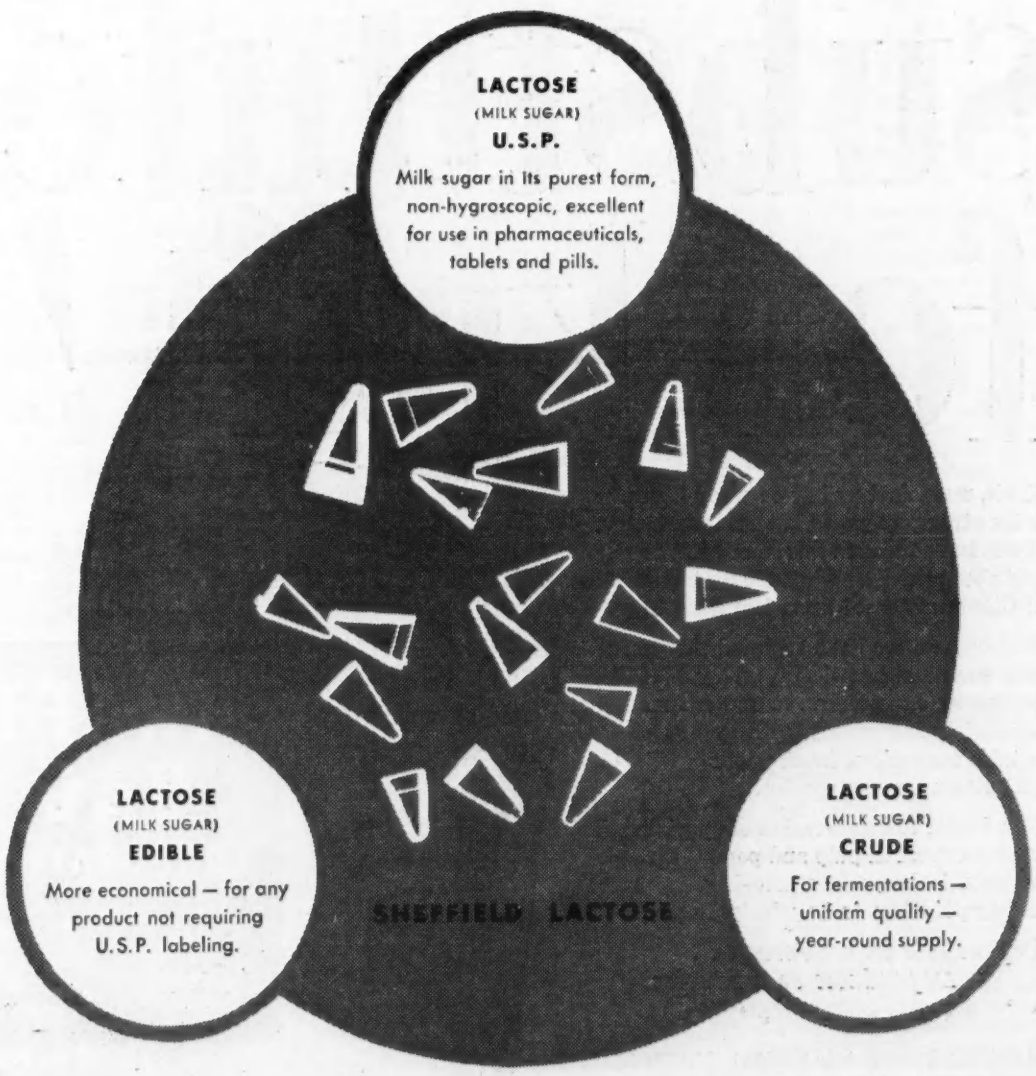

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Bread Softener Withdrawal Requested

—*Continued from page 3*

proved, and until it is shown, if it can be shown, that their use does not deceive consumers.

Research Products Case Noted

"Another petition for review of the same regulation, filed by the Research Products Company, is pending in the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, St. Louis, based upon the same alleged errors which Atlas and Glyco urged unsuccessfully in the third circuit. We recognize, therefore, that so long as Research Products Company has a judicial stay we cannot prevent the use of some polyoxyethylene monosterate in standard bread. We are seeking by every proper means to secure the earliest possible termination of the case in the eighth circuit. Enforcement action could not be effective until the Research Products Case is decided."

The prohibition against the use of the polyoxide types of emulsifiers applies to their use in certain types of bread covered by the standards of the Federal Security Agency which were in dispute. These emulsifiers have uses in other foods and bakery products, but there are no standards for these products. Standards for ice cream, which propose to bar their use, are presently under consideration, however.

Atlas Makes Statement

In a statement following immediately upon the Supreme Court's refusal to consider the appeal, Atlas Powder Company again defended the safety of its product and stated that it would continue to make sales of its emulsifying agent "Myrj 45" to bakers who desire to use it.

Atlas pointed out that it had brought suit against the FSA to force its consideration of new evidence concerning "Myrj 45." The company views the matter as essentially a scientific, and not a legal, issue. "Myrj 45" was introduced to the baking industry in 1947 after scientific experts, on the basis of testing methods then accepted, had assured the company that it was safe for such use. Since that time, test crieria have been expanded and Atlas has continued its research program. The statement contnued:—

Research Cost Thousands

"Fully cognizant of our responsibilities to the consuming public, we at Atlas have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for research at leading universities and other independent laboratories to assure the safety of our products used in foods. We are confident of the integrity of these products.

"An abundance of fresh evidence on safety has been developed since the bread hearings ended in September, 1949. As these data became available, we have sought repeatedly to bring them officially into the bread record. Rebuffed in this effort by the former Federal Security Administrator, Mr. Oscar R. Ewing, Atlas, out of obligation to its customers as well as its stockholders and employees, reluctantly resorted to legal action.

Research's Stay in Operation

"In this connection, Research Products Company, of Kansas City, Mo., mnaufacturer of a polyoxyethylene monostearate emulsifier similar to 'Myrj 45', also has taken legal action regarding the bread order. The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit also has granted a stay on polyoxyethylene monostearate, pending its decision. Today's ruling by the Supreme Court does not effect that stay, which continues in operation.

"A grossly unfair competitive situation, of course, would arise if another manufacturer of a polyoxyethylene monostearate emulsifier were permitted to continue serving the baking industry, while Atlas is prevented from doing so.

"A statement of the Food and Drug Administration with respect to enforcement of the bread order was made recently by Associate FDA Commissioner M. R. Stephens. Speaking to the Society of Bakery Engineers on March 4, 1953, in Chicago, Mr. Stephens stated:— 'Pending a final adjudication of the petitions for review filed in the appellate courts, legal action against breads containing polyoxyethylene monostearate is not possible.'

Research Council Studying Data

"Meanwhile, the National Research Council, a foremost scientific organization, is now actively considering all available studies and evaluations on the safety of "Myrj 45," including important new evidence completed since the bread hearings closed in 1949. NRC has announced it expects to issue reports concerning the safety of all emulsifiers used in foods.

"Under all of these circumstances, Atlas will continue, until further notice, to sell 'Myrj 45' to bakers who desire to use it. We are following this course in the hope that, with the additional time available, a definitive scientific solution to the problem can be reached in the fairest manner to all concerned."

Glyco Also Issues Statement

Glyco Products Company's statement said:—

"These same bread standards, [standards of identity for bread as announced by the Federal Security Administrator] however, specifically permit the use of mono and di glycerides of most natural fats in certain amounts in bread. The glycerides serve many useful functions in bread baking through improved texture and palatability and have been used for many years by most of the large bakers throughout the United States.

"The Glyco Products Company has greatly increased its already large capacity for making these mono and di glycerides in their new Williamsport, Pa., plant. Glyco has produced a number of such edible glycerides for many years and for widespread usage in various food products. 'Aldo 40,' a mono and di glyceride of the highest quality, is the name of the product used in bread and it has gained widespread usage over the past several years in the baking industry."

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Fertilizer Aid to Pakistan Granted by US Government

The United States last week agreed to advance $3,700,000 to the government of Pakistan for the purchase of fertilizer, and another $3,000,000 to assist in the construction of a fertilizer plant at Karachi to help free the country from dependency upon outside sources for its supplies.

The advances are to be made under the Point Four Program as a result of an agreement signed on April 1 at Karachi. The agreement provides for a total American allotment to Pakistan up to $12,254,000 of which $8,437,500 is to be utilized on specific activities. The government of Pakistan will bear all rupee costs of joint projects which will at least equal the American costs.

Increased food production is one of Pakistan's prime requirements and its major source is its own agricultural industry. Last fiscal year the United States provided $900,000 towards the purchase of 10,000 tons of fertilizer. The new program will provide the fertilizer to Pakistani farmers to enable them to step up the production of wheat and other essential grains to meet a situation which is causing deep concern to the Pakistan government.

The new fertilizer factory at Karachi is to be designed to turn out 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate annually. It will cost an estimated $13,307,000, exclusive of consultant's fees and ocean freight on materials purchased outside of Pakistan. All but $3,000,000 will be paid by the Pakistan government.

Heyden Introduces New Animal Feed Supplement

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has begun commercial production of "Pro-Gro-B," a new B_{12} feed supplement concentrate, which the company describes as a primary fermentation product of high stability and potency. According to Heyden, this new B_{12} animal feed supplement concentrate has been designed to be used with its "Pro-Gro," a flexible antibiotic feed supplement in concentrated form. The material will be sold in bulk.

A new technical bulletin, "Pro-Gro-B Vitamin B_{12} Feed Supplement Concentrate," summarizing technical data on the use of this new Heyden product, may be obtained by writing to Heyden Chemical Corporation, 342 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Manganese 'Wad' Ores Study Begun by DMPA

The search for an economical method of converting low-grade domestic manganese ores to a product that can be used by the steel industry has been extended to include so-called "wad" ores of New Mexico and Arizona, it was announced last week by Howard I. Young, deputy administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Under a contract between DMPA and the Southwestern Engineering Company, Los Angeles, research is already under way on "wad" ores of Virginia and Arkansas and on Aroostook manganese deposits in Maine. The contract has been amended to provide for similar studies on New Mexico and Arizona ores.

Although there are large quantities of "wad" ores in the United States no practicable method has yet been developed for processing them, the difficulty being that the manganese is in such small particles that it cannot easily be separated from the other materials in the ore.

Research on the ores is one phase of a four-way government-industry drive to make the United States less dependent on foreign sources for its large manganese needs. Projects aimed at development of practicable methods for extracting manganese from furnace slags and from manganiferous iron ores on the Cuyuna Range in Minnesota are under way. DMPA also has a domestic purchase program to stimulate discovery and production of higher grade ores.

Givaudan-Delawanna Story Told In Two Non-Perfume Magazines

The story of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, was featured in two recent magazines which are published by organizations not directly connected with the perfume industry. The March issues of *Esso Oilways*, publication of Esso Standard Oil Company and *Via Port of New York*, published by The Port of New York Authority, carried the articles.

Amyl Acetate Data Offered

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued technical data sheet No. 15 of a new series on amyl acetate. It contains information on specifications, physical properties, uses, toxicity and shipping. Copies are available from the company at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—50 bls, Consumers Import Co, Kobe
ALCOHOL, CETYL—20 cs, Liverpool
ALPHAPICOLINE—49 dms, American Tebu Corp, Rotterdam
AMINOPYRINE—10 dms, Chemical Bank, Hamburg
ANILIN DYES—45 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
6 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
17 dms, Geigy Co, Havre
5 cks, Irving Trust Co, Genoa
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
19 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
ANISE OIL—9 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—168 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
ANTHRAQUINONE DYES—115 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—662 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Mollendo
OXIDE—429 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—150 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
967 cs, Split
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—4,186 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC, METALLIC—69 bbls, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Gothenburg
WHITE—55 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—13,200 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Refractory Insulation Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—595 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
BAUXITE ORE — 8,810 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Chaguaramas
2,624 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Tembladora
BAY OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Roseau
1 dm, Polaks Frutal Works, Roseau
1 dm, Barclays Bank, Roseau
3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Roseau
2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Roseau
BEESWAX—24 bgs, F O Hoffmann, Dares Salaam
90 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
15 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
77 bgs, L Luzzatto, Rotterdam
12 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Jacmel
25 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
49 bgs, Smith & Nicols, La Libertad
100 bgs, Talcahuano
66 bgs, Havana
391 bgs, San Antonio
BERGAMOT OIL—12 hf cs, Brown Bros, Messina
BERYL ORE—1,000 bgs, Derby & Co, Capetown
179 bgs, H A Gogarty, Rio de Janeiro
BISMUTH METAL—59 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE—176 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
CACTUS, DRIED—47 bxs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
CADMIUM METAL—50 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
20 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Yokohama
CAFFEINE ANHYDROUS—1 cs, Liverpool
CALCIUM LACTATE—22 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
LACTOPHOSPHATE—11 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
CAPROLACTAM—10 bbls, American Enka Corp, Rotterdam
CAPSICUMS—145 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Djibouti
CARAWAY OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, I Crob, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, London
27 cs, Wm E Martin & Co, Tuticorn
5 hf chts, Landes & Balint, Colombo
1 bg, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
1 bg, S B Penick & Co, Puerto Barrios
24 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—382 bgs, J H Schroder, Havre
85 bgs, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—150 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
200 bls, Langes & Baumt, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—1,536 bgs, M N Hakkak, Rotterdam
1,808 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
1,299 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Rotterdam
628 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
15,612 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
5,000 bgs, D Levin, Bahia
376 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cutuco
2,854 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
OIL—249 tons, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Bombay
100 tons, Overseas Transport Co, Bombay
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
456 tons, Ralli Bros, Bombay
181 tons, National City Bank, Bombay
CERIUM CHLORIDE—98 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CHLORAL HYDRATE—9 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Glasgow
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—45 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILL—150 bls, Gillespie & Co, Colombo
50 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Ungerer & Co, Chilung
CLAY—1,200 bgs, United Clay Mines, Avonmouth
CHINA—3,000 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CLOVES—40 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Colombo
22 bgs, Middelton & Co, St Georges
6 bgs, D Hauser, St Georges
4 bgs, American Spice Co, St Georges
COALTAR DYES—6 dms, C A Haynes, Bremen
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, Argo Products Corp, Rotterdam
15 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
450 tons, Lu Do & Luym Corp, Cebu
225 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—125 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Bordeaux
300 bbls, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
100 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Aalesund
200 dms, Aalesund
COLUMBITE ORE—33 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
COPAIBA BALSAM—5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—154 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
116 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
163 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
119 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—2,091 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp
232 bls, Riverside Mills, Joao
CRESYLIC ACID—442 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
190 dms, Wm D Neuberg Co, Avonmouth
400 dms, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—390 cs, LaGoulette
DAMMAR GUM—700 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
25 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
64 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
76 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—1,100 bls, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—599 seroons, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Plata
EARTH COLOR—1,565 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
672 bgs, C J Osborn, Avonmouth
FENNEL SEED—298 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—589,168 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
277,500 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
105,264 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
121,603 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
105,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
107,047 bbls, L P Stewart, Punta Cardon
103,205 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
GALENA—283 bgs, Lagos
GALL—8 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—4 dms, C Hollinshed, Montevideo
7 dms, International Packers, Ltd, Dublin
9 trcs, Wilson & Co, Santos
GALLIC ACID—10 dms, American Dyewood Co, London
GELATIN—200 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—58 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
58 bgs, R J Spitz, Kingston
112 bgs, Landes & Balint, Kingston
58 bgs, C T Wilson Co, Kingston
112 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
57 bgs, W J Bush, Kingston
112 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
56 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Kingston
56 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
520 bgs, Merchants Refrigeration Co, Kingston
59 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Kingston
566 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
GLUE—110 cs, Franco Belgian Trading Corp, Havre
200 bgs, Liverpool
BONE—718 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
90 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bro, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Pacific International Corp, Hamburg
FISH—10 bbls, Dixon Trading Corp, Aalesund
STOCK—250 bdls, H Remis & Co, Barranquilla
190 bls, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—200 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
350 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
GYPSUM—306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Liverpool
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
100 bgs, A Gusmer, London
20,307 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HERRINGMEAL—7,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ardalstangen
HEXAHYDROPYRIMIDINE—4 dms, Ayerst McKenna & Harrison, Liverpool
IODINE—328 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
CRUDE—55 kgs, Maraman Commercial Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, National City Bank, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, C B Chrystal, Avonmouth
JALAP ROOT—29 bgs, Vera Cruz
JOBS TEARS—3 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
KAOLIN—16 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—268 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
KYANITE ORE—112 tons, N A Mineral & Asbestos Corp, Walvis Bay
LABDANUM GUM—10 cks, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LACTIC ACID—1 cby, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—72 bls, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
LAVENDER OIL—13 dms, A Verley, Barcelona
6 dms, Alicante
LEMON OIL—4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Vera Cruz
PEEL—50 bbls, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
12 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
22 dms, Chase National Bank, Cochin
6 dms, National City Bank, Cochin
8 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 cs, W J Bush & Co, Montserrat
LITHOL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—1,250 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
700 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
MACE—14 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, St Georges
14 cs, John Holt & Co, St Georges
1 cs, Wessels Kulenkampff & Co, Castries
53 cs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
14 cs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Macassar
14 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
MAGNESITE—1,000 bgs, Split
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—387 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—1,472 bgs, Bank of New York, Esmeraldas
EXTRACT—2,300 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM—720 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
178 bgs, A C Villagran, Callao
25 bgs, M Kenez, Ciudad Trujillo
57 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseilles
MENTHOL—15 dms, Th Seltzer, Marseilles
50 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, Santos
METACRESOL—4 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
MILK SUGAR—1,000 bgs, Liverpool
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—300 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Catania
MYROBALAN EXTRACT—5 bgs, Glasgow
1,835 bgs, Rotterdam
2,559 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
27 cs, European Chemical Co, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, C A Haynes, Hamburg
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Hamburg
NICKEL CARBONATE—7 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, London
SULPHATE—38 bbls, J H Bauminger, Hamburg
100 bgs, Hamburg
334 kgs, Public National Bank, Hamburg
NUTMEGS—420 bgs, Catz American Co, St Georges
4 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff & Co, Castries
63 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Macassar
134 bgs, Catz American Co, Macassar
63 bgs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
OLIVE OIL—82 dms, Bank of America, Algiers
45 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
58 dms, Credit Suisse, Marseilles
ORANGE PEEL—443 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
150 bgs, Cap Haitien
OIL—20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—787 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Salvador
560 bgs, Interocean Commodities Corp, Amsterdam
620 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
73 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Bahia
PALM OIL—672 tons, Argo Products Corp, London
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Volkart Bros, Bombay
PAPAIN—35 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—855 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
399 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
965 bgs, Alicante
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—5 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARACRESOL—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
5 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARAFFIN — 100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—18 cs, Ungerer & Co, Penang
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Singapore
PEATMOSS—3,265 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
950 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,057 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
3,050 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
9,361 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
5,875 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
400 bdls, J E Bernard, Bremen
250 blks, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,100 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
7,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
PENTAMETHYLENTETRAZOL—1 cs, P Bauer & Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
120 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
200 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
40 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
80 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cochin
120 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
416 bgs, Cochin
80 bgs, Alleppey
PERU BALSAM—1 dm, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
OIL—2 dms, C E Griffen Co, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, Dow Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
25 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
284,424 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
108,017 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
102,316 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
336,004 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,102 bgs, Reichhold Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PIMENTO BERRIES—320 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Kingston
150 bgs, Wilson & Co, Kingston
LEAF OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—119 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
41 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—46 cks, Kingston Chemical Co, Hamburg
1,410 dms, Java Import Co, Hamburg
CYANIDE—100 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
110 dms, Bremen
FERRICYANIDE—20 cks, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MURIATE—1,501 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
NITRATE—600 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
PRUSSIATE—150 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
PSYLLIUM SEED—121 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
398 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—760 bls, Brown Bros, Dar es Salaam
515 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Dar es Salaam
127 bls, Mellon National Bank, Dar es Salaam
POWDER—107 dms, First National Bank, Minneapolis, Dar es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,735 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—25 flks, J H Bauminger, Gothenburg
65 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
83 flks, New York Trust Co, Tampico
50 flks, LoCurto & Funk, Tampico
373 bls, Barrett Transport, Rijeka
QUINIDINE—9 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
QUININE SULPHATE—10 cs, H A Gogarty, Kobe
RAPE SEED—330 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—74 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
55 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
RHUBARB ROOT—42 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
ROSE OIL—20 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bls, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
OIL—2 dms, A Verley, Alicante
SAFFRON FLOWERS—22 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—552 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singapore
541 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Singapore
SASSAFRAS OIL—18 dms, River Plate Corp, Rio de Janeiro
ARTIFICIAL—50 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SESAME SEED—374 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
99 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—55 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—43 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
SOAP BARK—185 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Talcahuano
258 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
453 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM BICARBONATE—545 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—200 dms, Bank of Athens, Rotterdam
440 dms, Bremen
NITRATE—2,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE — 30 dms, Leading Forwarders, London
PERBORATE, TETRAHYDRATE — 1,800 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHITE—25 dms, Hamburg
STARCH—100 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseilles
HYDRATE—13 dms, international Selling Corp, Marseilles
TALC—384 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARIND—30 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Antigua
50 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Castries
TANKAGE—496 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—934 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
TETRAOCTYLSILICATE—5 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
THYMOL—10 dms, Leading Forwarders, Marseilles
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—50 dms, Niagara Smelting & Refining Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—700 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
TUNU GUM—127 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
TURMERIC ROOT—160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
UREA—100 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Manchester
400 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
1,066 bgs, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Gothenburg
VALONIA—469 bgs, River Plate Corp, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,200 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—23 cs, Chase National Bank, Antalaha
66 cs, French American Banking Corp, Antalaha
178 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
162 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
41 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
66 cs, French American Banking Corp, Tamatave
7 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Tamatave
68 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
103 cs, J Manheimer, Port of Spain
11 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Roseau
24 cs, F Huber, Semarang
9 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseilles
42 cs, Schmidt, Dammann & Smeltzer, Marseilles
23 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseilles
52 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
93 cs, A Gaya, Vera Cruz
46 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
2 cs, Schmidt, Dammann & Smeltzer, London
VERMICULITE ORE—1,916 bgs, Vermiculite Industrial Corp, Lourenco Marques
WATTLE BARK—6,033 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,096 bls, Durban
EXTRACT—1,264 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—3,800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Sterling Drug Co, London
WOLFRAM ORE—178 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—28 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Manchester
52 dms, European Chemical Co, Bremen
28 cks, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp
25 dms, Dorf Intern Ltd, Rotterdam
21 dms, Lanatex Products, Genoa
11 cks, Robinson Wagner, Genoa
56 dms, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Liverpool
113 dms, J J Gavin, Nagova
414 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
10 dms, Liverpool

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—32 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
CARAWAY—400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett & Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE — 1,600 tons, National City Bank, Iloilo
PEATMOSS—4,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, F H Shallus, Bremen
500 bls, Transsphere Trading Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
400 bls, F H Shallus, Hamburg
1,797 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
RAPE SEED—550 bgs, Wm G Scarlett & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—240 kgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, McCormick & Co, Vera Cruz
WATTLE BARK—1,103 bls, Durban

Boston

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
MILK POWDER—535 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,000 bgs, American Tebu Corp, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
SODIUM PERBORATE—100 dms, Rotterdam

Houston

CINNAMON QUILL—50 bls, J H Forbes Tea & Spice Co, Colombo
300 bls, Otto Gerdeau, Colombo

Los Angeles

AGAR—14 cs, 1 pkg, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
7 cs, Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, Yokohama
10 bls, Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, Yokohama
ARABIC GUM—20 bgs, Norton & Lilly, London
38 bgs, London
CASTOR OIL—259 dms, Calcutta
CHILLIES—50 bgs, Durban
100 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Kobe
COPRA—300 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Zamboanga
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Cebu
950 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Cebu
250 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
217.40 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
315.66 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
13,440 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
5,360 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
FISHMEAL—344 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
MOLASSES—907 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NUTMEGS—60 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
POLLACKLIVER OIL—225 dms, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Calcutta
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,600 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London

Norfolk

EARTH COLOR—1,125 bgs, J Lee Smith, Bremen
PEATMOSS—1,600 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM MURIATE—3,175 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,091 bgs, Manufacturers Co, Buenos Aires
UREA—1,102 bgs, Antwerp
WATTLE EXTRACT—500 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—11 tons, Hull
ASBESTOS FIBER — 1,000 bgs, Phila. National Bank, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, C Kurz & Co, Durban
3,000 bgs, Durben
BERYL ORE—9 tons, Lisbon
BONE—1,285 bgs, Chemical Bank, Istanbul
BONEMEAL—13,005 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rosario
6,251 bgs, National City Bank, Rosario
2,200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
CASEIN—500 bgs, J H Schroder, Montvideo

CLAY, BALL—640 tons, Avonmouth
CHINA—1,200 bgs, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—70 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Commercial Banking, Melbourne
FUEL OIL—69,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
89,214 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
GYPSUM—11,038 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—9,855 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Casablanca
2,196 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Coquimbo
5,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi

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MOLASSES—823,699 gals, Sagua
1,211,200 gals, Cienfuegos
1,487,433 gals, Bufadero
506,335 gals, Manati
NAPHTHALENE—5,555 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—300 tons, Argo Products Corp, London
PEATMOSS—580 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 231,354 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
343,482 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
199,219 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
293,357 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
626,157 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,159 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatucal
214,182 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—4,050 bgs, F Samuels, Kobe
POTATO STARCH—4,750 bgs, Guetta Inc, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,038 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
SODIUM NITRATE—2,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
UREA—2,000 bgs, Rohm & Hass, Tofte
VANILLA BEANS—110 cs, Phila National Bank, Papeete

San Francisco

BASIL LEAVES—29 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
CASTOR OIL—258 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
COPRA—250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Davao
500 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Davao
500 tons, Union Import & Export Corp, Davao
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
127 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
250 tons, Davao
MEAL—500 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
CRESOTE—149,433 gals, Great Lakes Carbon Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—700 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Arica
424 bgs, Far Eastern Continental Grain Co, Arica
2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
2,174 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
GINGER ROOT—168 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
LINSEEDMEAL—3,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Yokohama
MARJORAM—200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Arica
160 bgs, J G Dreyfuss, Callao
OLIVE OIL—250 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Leghorn
PEPPER, BLACK—32 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
32 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—12,032 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
113,446 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
176,994 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Rastanura
PIMENTO BERRIES—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
THYME LEAVES—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
UREA, SYNTHETIC—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 504 bots. denatured ethyl alcohol, Business Service Center, Gen. Services Adm., 49 4th St., San Francisco 3, Calif., inv. SF-838, Apr. 17.

Chem, misc., 600 bots. sodium bicarbonate, 316 bots. anhydrous sodium sulfite, 384 bots. sulforated potash, 1,800 bots. sulfuric acid, 100 dms. sodium thiosulfate, 84 cns. zinc oxide, Chief Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vet. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-531, Apr. 22.

DDT, 71,325 lbs., inv. 1456, Apr. 3; 448,000 lbs., inv. 1457, Apr. 22, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Drugs, misc., 109,080 20-cs. bots. cholera vaccine, inv. 1261, Apr. 21, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., B'klyn 1, N. Y.; 1,272 bxs. of 25 aminophylline injections, 1,536 bots. of 100 tablets, same, 5,376 bots. of 100 ascorbic acid tablets, 12,000 tubes of 20 atropine sulfate tablet, 432 bxs. of 12 caffeine and sodium benzoate injections, 17,760 ¼-lb. cns. ether, 480 bots. of 1,000 ferrous gluconate tablet, 1,800 tubes of 20 glyceryl trinitrate tablets, 2,112 bots. of 100 same, inv. A-493-A, Apr. 16; 3,000 pkgs. of hydrocolloid aliginate, inv. A-529, Apr. 27; 768 ¼-lb. bots. mercury bichloride USP, inv. A-517 A, Apr. 20; 7,716 4/5 qt. bots. whiskey, medicinal, inv. A-513, Apr. 15, Procurement Div., Vet. Adm. Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C.

Ketone, 15,000 gals., methylethyl ketone for use in organic coatings, New York Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y., inv. 143-B, Apr. 20.

Hydrogen, 552,000 cu. ft. welding gas, Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Lowry AFB, Colo., inv. 39, May 1.

Oxygen, 700 244-cu. ft. cyls., 3 size E cyls. helium-oxygen, 70 165-gal. cyls. oxygen, 1,500 cu. ft. acetylene, 12 165-gal. cyls. nitrous oxide, 16 size E cyls. carbon dioxide oxygen mixture, 3 size E cyls. carbon dioxide, 5 size F cyls. same, 6 size AA cyls. cyclopropane, 36 100-lb. cyls. chlorene gas, inv. 54-2, May 4, Supply Officer, Bldg. 203, Room 107, Vet. Adm. Center, Togus, Me.; 480 95-gal. cyls. oxygen, 12 1,400-gal. cyls. same, 10 1,260-gal. cyl. carbonic acid gas, 10 250-gal. cyl. same, 12 3,200 gal. cyls. same, 6 40-gal. cyls. cyclopropane, 8 100-gal. cyls. same, 576 95-gal. cyls. medicinal gas, 54 95-gal. cyls. same, 12 1-126-gal. cyls. helium oxygen, inv. 14, May 8, Supply Officer, Vet Adm. Hospital, 5901 E. 7th St., Long Beach 4, Calif.; 10,000,000 cu. ft. oxygen, gas, dry, for use in welding and industrial operations, inv. 102-9931 B, Supply Officer, Code 530, Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paint, 4,090 gal. enamel, interior, gloss, white, inv. 3G-28-85-R, Apr. 20; 2,850 gals. interior enamel, 300 gals. exterior white lead base paint, 900 gals. interior oil paint, inv. 3G-48185-R, Apr. 20, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 1,200 1-qt. cns. enamel, camouflage, quick-drying, insignia white, 2,408 1-gal. cns. enamel, camouflage, quick drying, orange, yellow, 3,000 1-gal. cns. enamel, heat resisting, glyceryl-phthalate, gloss black, 2,672 1-gal. cns. lacquer, camouflage, color black, 5,568 1-gal. cns. lacquer, cellulose nitrate, clear, inv. B-54,517, Apr. 24; 5,680 gals. camouflage enamel, 7,704 gals. camouflage lacquer, 5,180 gals. cellulose nitrate lacquer, 4,140 gals. cellulose nitrate insignia lacquer, inv. B-54,516, Apr. 21; 263,970 gals. thinner, cellulose nitrate dope and lacquer, inv. D-MIPR-14-604-3-07-237/53Q, May 1, Aviation Supply Officer, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

White color paint, 1,000 gals., 200 gals. paint, green color, inv. 62, Apr. 29, Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Utah Gen. Depot, Ogden, Utah; 1 lot miscellaneous paint items, inv. FU-288222, Apr. 22, Gen. Service Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Sodium silicate, 200,000 lbs., 8-53, Contracting Officer, Atomic Energy Commission, Savannah River Operations Officer, Augusta, Ga., inv. D-15110, Apr. 14.

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate, 106,800 bots., Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y., inv. 1447, Apr. 21.

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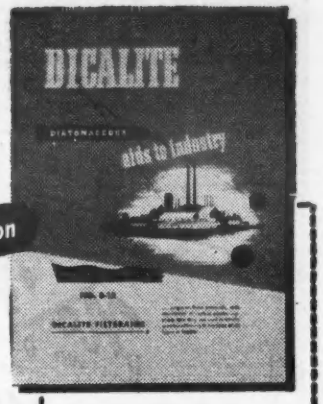

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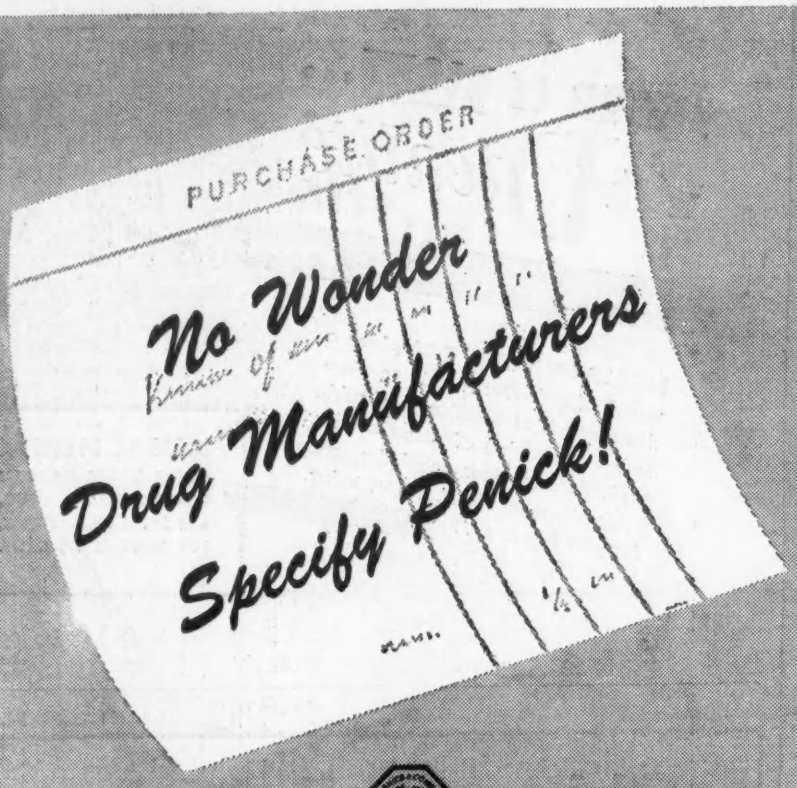

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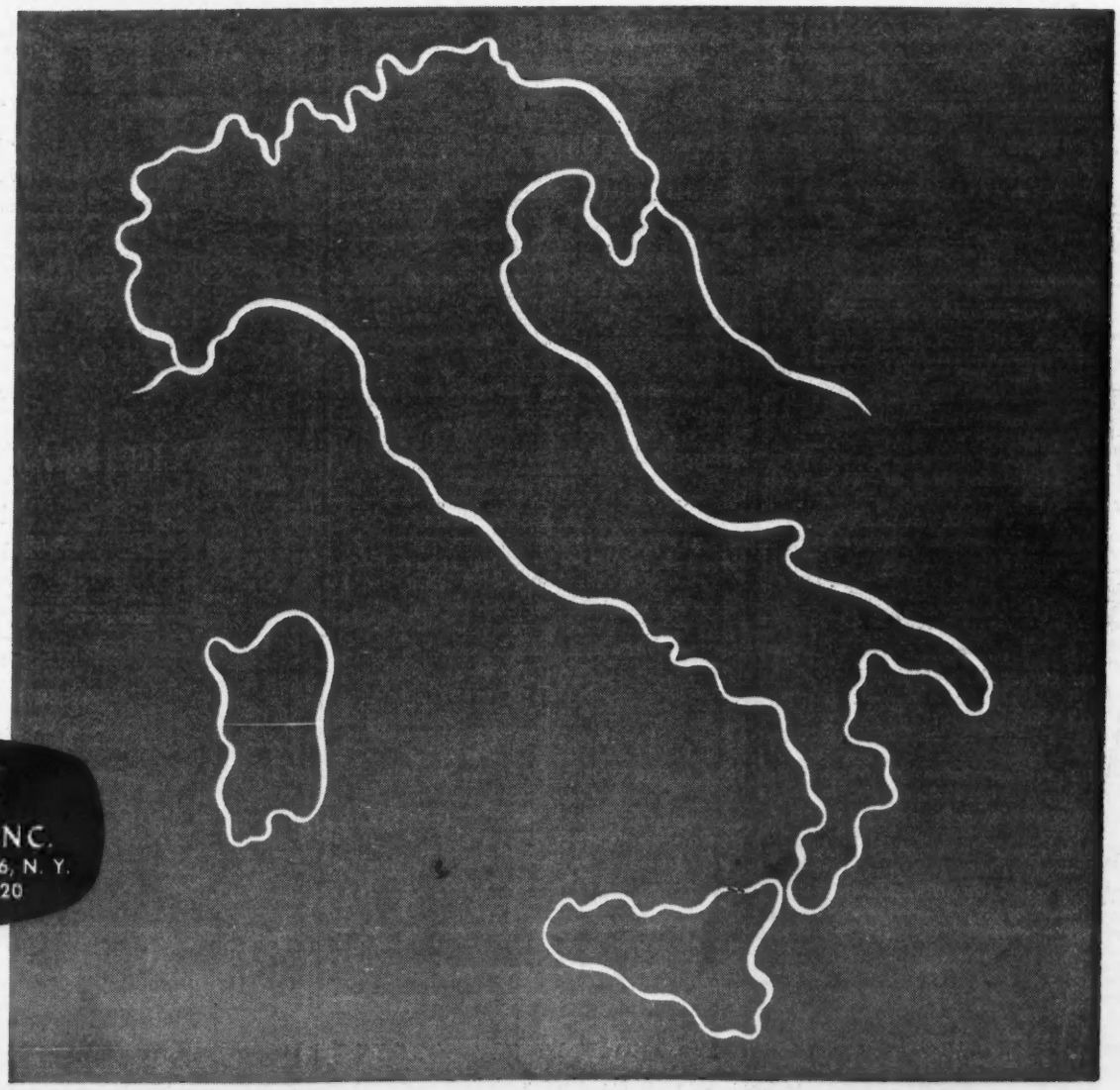

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanicals was moderate in size most of last week. Buyers bought close to immediate needs, few of which seemed to involve substantial quantities of merchandise. Most prices continued to be well stabilized but of the total of twenty-one changes reported, seventeen were declines sufficient in degree to bring a 0.03 point drop in the price index, setting it at 107.53.

Relatively low inventories of drug items tended to make sellers mainly concerned with the collection during the Summer months. With respect to domestic drugs, one who recently visited the domestic primary market brought back the opinion that the labor supply will be smaller than that in 1952; that to attract workers, relatively high prices will have to be paid—higher than the low levels that started collection a year ago; and, more than ever before, the need for favorable weather condition looms large in importance.

Lack of demand induced competition for business in barberry root bark, euphorhia herb, and psyllium husks brought price declines in each item. A stronger material was Irish moss, stocks having dwindled because of the failure of numerous arriving parcels to be released for consumption. Myrrh gum was also an item of some strength. Both of these materials sold at considerable advances in price. French celery seed and sweet orange peels were also also higher during the period.

Clove spice from Zanzibar was lower on spot and much cheaper in the principal forward positions. Cassias turned soft and then weak, price declines resulting from an increase in supplies. Ginger root was dull and unsettled; reductions were noted in African and Nigerian materials.

Balsams

Copaiba—Only the degree of price range changed last week. Minimum prices remained at 90c. per pound but the top end of the range was lowered to $1.15. A rather quiet but also quite steady spot market prevailed in most directions.

Fir—Market undertones were very firm. Demand for Canadian balsam was routine but business was done at prices said to be firm at $32 to $33 per gallon. Only odd lots of Oregon balsam were reported locally; most sellers lacked stocks. Prices were held at $3.25 to $3.30 per gallon for the jobbing lots which might still be obtained on this market.

Peru—Quotations at $1.40 to $1.65 per pound revealed a narrower range in price without minimum quotations undergoing any change. A fair degree of competition for business was noted.

Tolu—Prices remained lowest at $2.85 per pound for recleaned balsam; material offered "as imported" could be had for less, somewhere around $2.45. The range in local quotations was less extended, the top asking price being $3.85, depending on material and seller.

Barks

Barberry—Root bark was lowered to the basis of 28c. to 30c. per pound. Tree bark remained at 40c. to 45c. Demand was light for both kinds of material and the market seemed to be slightly more competitive.

Fringetree—Little is being carried over into the new collection season. This seems to reflect the subnormal crop that was the result of drought a year ago. Quotations were very steady even though little demand has appeared of late.

Orange Peel—Sweet peel was reported rather low in supply and quotations were higher at 16c. to 18c. per pound in most quarters during the past week. Part of the scarcity traces to detained imports. The latest detention because of filth amounting to 275 bags.

White Pine—Collection may prove difficult this year because of there being fewer workers inclined to collect this, as well as many other, materials. Prices start the new collection season in very firm position and special efforts to increase stocks are apt to be made by some at the source.

Beans

Vanilla — Undertones were still very firm; absence of a larger interest on the part of manufacturing consumers seemed to have absolutely no influence on the price views of dealers. And the market is apt so to remain unless a weakness develops in primary markets, a development which all dealers here believe to be most unlikely. Stocks in warehouses in this country can cope with any reasonable expansion in demand.

Berries

Juniper—Foreign market prices showed strength and an upward tendency which, according to some spot dealers, may ultimately find reflection in a rising market on prompt delivery berries. Superior qualities are already in rather low spot supply. Continued detention of arriving parcels has prevented the creation of normal reserves here.

Flowers

Arnica—Prime quality flowers were not overly well stocked in this market and very firm prices prevailed in practically all quarters. Where any price shading existed, it usually applied on material failing to measure up to the usual quality standard. Standard merchandise was 70c. to 71c. per pound.

Chamomile—Reports of much lower spot prices on Roman flowers were noted but not confirmed by suppliers generally. The prices suggested were at least 15c. per pound below the present replacement cost in Belgium. It was said that one lot of off color merchandise had been offered some dealers recently but the goods were turned down. A check in local circles found most dealers reporting exceptionally firm prices on both Hungarian, Hungarian type, and Roman flowers.

Gums

Arabic—Brokers said that sorts were available at 12½c. per pound, spot, on transactions between dealers. Prices to consumers started at 13½c. and ranged to as high as 15c. per pound, depending on seller. Prices in the primary market appeared to be quite well stabilized and bids were not often accepted by the foreign shippers at the origin.

Myrrh—Spot quotations were higher at 35c. to 40c. per pound and both ends of the range were firmly maintained in keeping with stocks available and the cost to replace current holdings in the primary market.

Tragacanth—Absence of more than limited demand kept the market unsettled

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Irish moss, prime, bleached, 2c. per lb.
Myrrh gum, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Barberry root bark, 2c. per lb.
Euphorbia herb, 3c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, ¼c. per lb.
Licorice root, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Psyllium seed husks, 4c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
longstick, 1c. per lb.
shortstick, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Gondar, ½c. per lb.
black* spot, 7c. per lb.
white, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
107.53	107.56†	107.56	116.42

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 3

New York

ACTH, 2 packages: labeling and new drug.
Cassia, 2 lots, 112 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 6 lots, 2,074 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 76 bags: filthy.
Mace, 5 lots, 152 packages: filthy.
Mineral water, 6 cartons: claims.
Nutmegs, 3 lots, 153 bags: filthy.
Orange peel, 275 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 3 lots, 30 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Turmeric root, 137 bags: filthy: filthy.

Baltimore

Caraway seed, 300 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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and subject to competitive shading of prices. Dealers said that in most respects it was a buyers' market and about the only reasonably steady item was the strictly No. 1 white ribbon tragacanth.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Sellers who recently went to 40c. per pound for spot goods changed their views last week and called the market 35c. However, competitors continued to make a minimum quotation of 32c. and reported leaves testing at least 0.35 percent alkaloids available thereat.

Euphorbia Pil — The articles has not been moving too well of late and the absence of much business seemed to have made spot quotations slightly softer. They were lower at 12c. to 14c. per pound last week.

Liverwort—If the article is to be restocked this year, special efforts will have to be made to encourage primary market workers to bring in the item. At the moment, the market was said to be strictly nominal around 80c. per pound.

Peppermint—This was another article collection of which must be stimulated this year since virtually no carryover exists as the result of under-collection because of the summer-long drought in 1952. All quotations were nominal last week, that condition prevailing on both domestic and foreign merchandise.

Miscellaneous

Irish Moss—Steady detention of parcels arriving from Europe has resulted in a decrease in spot stocks and an increase in market strength. Presence of some foreign matter which is highly difficult to remove by recleaning operations has been the basis for said detentions. Hitherto, foreign shippers have sold this market on the basis of payment after passing but there is now little willingness to do further business on that basis except in instances where the shipper is adding to his normal export price an amount of money certain to cover any claims which might be made on goods which had to be recleaned. It was said last week that a spot market at 30c. to 35c. per pound for prime quality, bleached moss is fully justified.

Papain—Conditions continued to contribute added strength to the already strong spot prices for top quality powder. Goods offered on the basis of a guarantee as to potency were involved in the relatively high prices now prevailing. Where any shading of quotations takes place, it usually involves untested merchandise which is usually very low in potency. Demand was better than sellers ability to supply.

Roots

Colombo—Stocks were next to nothing because of the absence of ample replacement offerings and the limited arrival of new stocks on this market. Fortunately, demand has not pressed to actively of late and most needs have been met on the basis of later arriving merchandise at 18c. per pound, which was a nominal price last week.

Ipecac—Source markets have become steadier and no further trend downward was reported last week. Consequently, spot quotations have turned a bit firmer but have not risen.

Licorice — Powdered root was priced slightly lower at 11c. to 13c. per pound. Whole root remained steady at 5½c. to 8c. per pound and seemed to be quite steady thereat.

Mandrake—Collection of new crop will begin in the not distant future. Since the carryover is comparatively light this year, consumers and dealers alike hope for an excellent production. Because of light supply at this time, prices remain very steady.

Orris—No easing of the market seemed to be in sight. Foreign advices reveal exceptionally firmness in replacement costs and an absence of surplus stocks which might have been held a menace to the maintenance of the current spot quotations. The market was fully firm last week and the tendency of quotations was still upward.

Pink—A liberal dig is hoped for this year. Little was dug in 1952 and the result is that the present market is definitely nominal in the absence of general offerings. Country prices seem apt to open relatively high as a stimulant to liberal collections at the origin.

Rhubarb — Occasional lots arrive here from India and there is no shortage of the root originating in that country. As to Chinese root, very little is to be had, nothing is obtainable at the source, and unless an end to the Korean war results in the United States raising its present embargo on shipments from Red China, replenishment of the depleted material is most doubtful.

Sarsaparilla — Some gain in sales of Mexican root have been reported and the local quotations appeared to be on the way to an at least steadier spot position. A fair stock was available in this market and a true expansion in consuming needs can be met.

Senega—Prices were steady, here and at the source, and it was suggested that recession has probably run its full course for this Spring. Local quotations held at $1.95 to $2.10 per pound even though trade was limited last week.

Valerian—Cables showed no reduction in replacement cost on Belgian root, nor were quantities offered sufficient in size to suggest a fall in replacement between now and the marketing of another crop. Local quotations were about firm at 36c. to 40c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise—Demand was routine but some quarters said it had increased along jobbing lines. While it was difficult to find any stock of Chinese star anise, plenty of Mexican and Spanish seed was in hand at prices which, based on replacement costs, should be attractive.

Caraway—Future price movements will probably depend on the condition of Dutch farms which, according to former reports, had been damaged by salt water during the late flood. At the moment, the market appears to be steady at all points.

Celery—French seed was advanced to 41c. per pound, lowest, with upwards of 45c. being asked according to seller. All markets involving French seed were substantially firmer last week. Indian seed remained steady at 25c. to 26c. per pound.

Fennel—French seed was purely nominal at 34c. per pound; very little merchandise was available on spot and replacement costs did not encourage reconstitution of normal spot reserves. Czech dark seed was lower at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Indian seed for April shipment was shaded to 18½c. to 19.

Mustard—Inquiries for Sicilian seed reached this market last week but high cost abroad has made spot stocks negligible. Some contract business has been done in Montana yellow and oriental seed, same for delivery after new crop becomes available in September-October next.

Poppy—Prices were fully steady. Reports concerning plantings in Holland have not been released yet but the future size of the crop will depend on the extent to which salt water damaged farms cultivating this item.

Psyllium—Husks were cheaper at 48c. to 52c. per pound. Both black and blonde psyllium seeds were steady in price.

Spices

Cassia—Batavias and Saigons were in better supply and prices first became softer and then scored declines. New prices were:—Batavia, cuttings, 16½c. to 17c. per pound; longstick, 19c. to 19½c.; shortstick, 17c. to 17½c. Saigon, all medium, 53c.; broken, 50c. all thin, nominally 60c. but hardly available.

Cinnamon, No. 2 Ceylon prices were shaded to 28c. to 28½c. per pound. The "0000" quality remained at 38c. to 39c.

Clove—Spot Zanzibar spice was down again, reaching $1.51 to $1.52 per pound. As to futures, April-May shipments, $1.40; October-November delivery, $1.10.

—Continued on page 75

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price changes in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market were chiefly in an upward direction, reversing the trend of recent weeks. The largest change among the advances was for cardamom oil. Recently this oil has worked lower and the current increase indicated some degree of firmness. Brazilian bois de rose oil advanced as replacement costs were pushed forward and the oil was offered in somewhat restricted quantities. The index moved upward by .31 point to reach 154.58.

Quotations for cassia oil were advanced, while the quantities of material available dropped below their already reduced level. With Communist China cut off as a source of supply, the amount of material offered remained well under the demands of the market. Natural bitter almond oil was advanced, as were Bourbon vetiver and wormwood oils. Orange oil was unchanged in price and remained available in quantities more than ample for current inquiry. The firmness expected because of increased consumption as yet produced no concrete effects on the price structure.

West Indian nutmeg oil showed a slight decline. Spanish rosemary oil was available in amounts more than ample for immediate market demands and the price of the USP material, reflecting this supply condition, was decreased. Vetiver oil was unsettled, with both the Java and Haitian types lowered on the spot market.

Cables from the primary market showed a decline in Bourbon geranium and Bourbon vetiver oils. Also down were replacement costs for East Indian and Central American lemongrass oil, as well as petitgrain, pimento leaf and sandalwood oils. The replacement cost of Brazilian bois de rose oil was advanced while cables from foreign shippers showed increases in clove leaf oil for the third consecutive week.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, abies siberica, 50c. per lb.
Almond, nat., bitter, FFA, 65c. per lb.
NF, 40c. per lb.
Bois de Rose, Brazil, 25c. per lb.
Cardamom, $3 per lb.
Cassia, USP, 25c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, [illegible] per lb.
Wormwood, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, nutmeg, WI, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, 15c. per lb.
Vetiver, Haitian, 35c. per lb.
Java, $4 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
154.58	154.27	160.07	187.30

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—The price range narrowed when the source offering the earlier minimum price of $1.90 per pound raised this offer to $2.40. Other quotations extended upward to $3. Current inquiry was reported in the trade as running close to the usual amounts for the oil, which has tended to remain steady throughout the year.

Almond—Price revisions effected during the past week changed the range of natural bitter oil. Material of NF specifications was priced from $3.25 per pound, higher than its former minimum by 40c. Oil that was free from prussic acid was offered from $3.40 per pound. Sweet oil meeting USP qualifications was unchanged in price, offers met during the week extending from 55c. to 90c. per pound.

Anise—An easing of the tight supply position of this oil was felt after the arrival of some lots of Dutch oil meeting USP specifications. Material from Communist China has been prohibited by the government embargo on imports from that country and has become virtually nonexistant on the market. The price range during the past week extended upward from $1.85 per pound.

Apricot Kernel—An earlier minimum quotation of 34c. per pound was maintained during the past week, while the outer edge of the price range was raised slightly higher. Production of the oil has been reported ample for the current rate of inquiry, with little difficulty met by consumers in obtaining their requirements. With replacements costs holding steady, the oil was expected to remain in its current price position for the immediate future, it was reported in the trade.

Bergamot—Some weakening in the price structure was noted although no actual changes were observed in the past week. Italian oil has occupied an easier position since arrival of this year's crop, by reason of a larger yield than that of the past years. Prices for imported natural oil ranged upward from $11.25 per pound. Artificial oil was unchanged, occupying a range starting at $2.90 per pound.

Bois de Rose—The week's low offers of $3.75 per pound for Brazilian oil were 25c. above earlier minimum prices. The strengthening in this oil was reported to result from recent sales in Brazil of large lots on a contract basis, tightening the amounts of oil offered there for export shipment. Some further immediate increases in replacement costs were reported in the trade as likely, although very little information was available as to the longer range replacement prospects.

Cardamom—The minimum price for oil of NF specifications was advanced by $3 during the past week, the current price range standing at $35 to $40 per pound. The current increase was the first one noted in the past year, during which the oil has shown a series of price decreases. Dealers reported that stocks were holding adequate for most current inquiry.

Cassia—Oil meeting USP specifications was raised in price by 25c. per pound when the source previously offering a quotation of $5.25 reported no material available. The oil has become steadily scarcer since adoption of the embargo on exports from Communist China. Many dealers have ceased quoting the oil, or have offered only nominal prices. The use of cinnamic aldehyde has increased as a result, many consumers turning to this substitute where it has been possible. A continued scarcity of cassia oil was reported in the trade as inevitable.

Cinnamon—Quotations during the week failed to bring any change in the previous price range of both bark and leaf oil. Ceylon leaf oil was priced from $1.40 per pound and bark oil from $23. Although some dealers stated that they were not quoting on either type oil, stocks appeared to be ample in those quarters offering the oil. A moderate demand for the oil was reported.

Citronella—Both Ceylon and Java type oils held the small price gains made during the previous week. The price range for Ceylon oil extended from a minimum of 55c. per pound, while Java type oil was offered from 50c. With replacement in ample quantity and showing no change in cost, the current price ranges were expected in the trade to hold without great changes in the immediate future. Java oil attracted somewhat less interest and remained without feature. Quotations held at their earlier levels, including a minimum of $1.10 per pound.

Clove—Bud oil remained within its earlier price range, with an offer at $9.50 per pound being the week's minimum. Offerings were limited in quantity, as production of the oil has been restricted by the high prices prevailing in recent months for the raw material. While the past year was a poor one in the yield of buds, the leaf crop was reportedly abundant. A recent report estimated that clove leaf oil stocks stood at 100 metric tons in January. Prices for redistilled leaf oil ranged from $2.75 per pound during the past week and $1.65 formed the minimum offer for leaf oil when sold as imported. Considerable interest in leaf oil was reported in the trade.

Dillweed—Domestic oil was very scarce and was expected to remain in this position for a considerable period. With the season of greatest use approaching, trade sources reported that supplies would almost certainly be exhausted before the next crop was ready. Prices were sure to remain firm during the coming months for this reason. Quotation heard during the past week ranged from a minimum offer of $4 upward to a price of $5.25.

Eucalyptus—A quiet demand marked this oil as consumption continued at the moderate levels of recent months. All current inquiry was filled easily from present inventories and dealers expected no change in the easy situation for the immediate future. The price range of 70-80% oil narrowed slightly as the former top price was lowered, but minimum quotations for all grades held steady.

Garlic—A price of $9 per ounce remained the market's lowest during the week as the price situation continued without significant change either for spot transactions or on the replacement level. Stocks of the oil were limited and orders of even small quantities difficult to fill, it was reported in the trade. No easing of the supply situation was expected in the foreseeable future, chiefly because production

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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has remained exceedingliy low. Shipments from Egypt were well below the potential demand for material.

Grapefruit—Consumers found the market for oil very tight and experienced great difficulty in obtaining their full requirements. The situation of shortage was one that dealers said would likely plague users for some time, as there was little reason to expect production to increase in the immediate future. Prices for whatever oil was available remained firm. The current range included a minimum quotation of $2.75 per pound.

Lavandin—French floral oils showed little price activity during the past week, maintaining their earlier minimum quotations. The former top price for lavandin oil was lowered during week. However, with replacement costs showing little variations over the past thirty days, no extensive price adjustments were expected. The holdover from last year's crop has reported high enough to satisfy most current demands, and indications were that material held by shippers in France would be sufficient until the 1953 crop was available.

Lavender—A minimum price of $3 per pound for 30-32% oil was maintained. 38-40% material was priced from $5.25, while the low quotation for 40-42% oil stood at $6. A routine inquiry was reported among dealers, who stated that they expected no sizeable changes in price schedules in the immediate future.

Lemon—The prevailing price range was unchanged during the past week. Quotations for domestic oil ranged from $6 to $6.50 per pound, depending upon brand. The supply situation remained very tight, making it a difficult matter in many cases for consumers to obtain their full requirements. Many dealers, as a result, allocated their supplies in order to insure an equitable distribution. Very little improvement in the supply situation was expected in the coming months, according to trade sources, who pointed out that the basic problem, a shortage of oil producing trees, defied any quick solution. Several lots of Mexican lemon oil were received during the week. The importation of oil from this country was of particular interest in view of current shortages.

Lemongrass — The earlier minimum quotation of $1.10 per pound was maintained during the past week, while the range narrowed with a lower top offer. Currently in a somewhat stronger position, the oil appeared to be holding the gains of recent weeks without making further advances immediately. Some trade observers held that the oil would remain in more than ample supply for the immediate future, due to a gradually decreased consumption in the soap industry.

Lime—West Indian distilled oil was again offered at the recently lowered price of $6.10 per pound with the price range narrowed by a new outside price of $7.25. Distilled Mexican oil quotations ranged upward from $6 per pound, showing no change in the week just past. Expressed West Indian oil was priced from $7.25. The crop currently being distilled was reported as sufficient to cover the replacement needs of the market without developing any pinch in supplies. Inquiry has held in the past weeks to the levels considered normal by most dealers.

Nutmeg—West Indian oil dropped 15c. during the week, the lastest minimum quotation standing at $2.60 per pound. The decline followed the trend of the current quarter, during which the oil has taken several price dips. The current range for this type of oil extends upward to $3.65, with a number of offers remaining in the neighborhood of this price. East Indian oil was steady in the past week, prices remaining in their former range starting with a minimum of $3.10 per pound. Somewhat less interest was shown in East Indian oil, it was reported in the trade, by reason of its higher price range. Sufficient stocks of both types were reported on hand to supply most current inquiry, which has been of routine proportions.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Very little change has been noted recently in either the price or supply position of this oil. A minimum quotation of 58c. per pound was maintained last week, while the price range extended to 90c. Some conflicting reports have been received from Brazil concerning the production of the oil there, and it has been difficult to determine the exact position of the oil and its probable availability for replacement.

Orange—California expressed oil was offered at prices ranging from 70c. to $1 per pound, depending upon maker, while prices for Florida oil ranged upward from 65c. to $1. Both types of oil were available in more than ample quantities for current market demands. Consumption by beverage industries was increasing in preparation for the summer season and was expected in the trade to take up gradually a large amount of the excess supplies currently available. Distilled oil was offered from 30c. per pound, in quantities more than sufficient for filling consumers' needs. Concentrated orange oils followed the current supply trend; most manufacturers were able to offer terpeneless and sesquiterpeneless oils in any quantities required.

Peppermint—Prices for high test oil showed no change during the past week. A quotation of $5.50 per pound for natural oil remained the minimum offer and reports indicated that as much oil as was needed could be obtained at this price. Redistilled oil was quoted from $5.75. Country prices have varied little in the past thirty days and remained steady during the past week.

Pimento—Leaf oil was offered from $2.65 per pound during the week, showing no change in price from previous quotations. Some weakening in the replacement cost has been noted during the past thirty days, but as yet it has not been transferred to spot price schedules. Berry oil was offered from $4.75, the market remaining steady and without feature.

Rosemary—Spanish oil of USP specifications was quoted from 65c. per pound, this offer showing a decline from the earlier minimum of 80c. The oil was reported available in ample amounts for all current inquiry and was expected to remain in good supply for at least the immediate future. With the long distillation period already begun, replacement should reach the market in ample amounts. However, some doubt was reported among distillers in Spain as to the advisability of bringing in a large yield because of what have been considered low prices and depressed demand abroad. The yield of the current distillation could be affected if this feeling were widespread among the producers. Oil of technical specifications was unchanged in price during the past week.

Sage—Dalmatian oil prices ranged upward from a minimum of $6.75 and ap-

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peared firm as currently quoted. Cables from primary shippers have changed very little over the past thirty days, with replacement costs currently expected to remain close to present levels. Clary oil occupied a range of $20 to $25 per pound, while Spanish oil was offered from 90c. per pound.

Sassafras—Artificial oil prices remained within the range reached earlier when the minimum price edged down to 48c. Natural oil was priced from $1.90 per pound and was reported available in amounts ample to fill most current consumer requirements. Dealers reported seeing little reason to expect any major price developments in the immediate future.

Snakeroot—Production of this specialized oil has proceded during the past months at a pace to keep up with the usual market demand for it, and prices have shown little tendency to vary. Last week's quotations from those offering the oil ranged upward from $31 per pound. Earlier reports that the cost of labor in Canada might force up the price of this oil have as yet had no concrete results.

Spearmint—Inquiry was comparatively quiet during the past week, while dealers reported that any increase in demands would find little material available. Prices asked at the source remained unchanged and were close to current spot prices. A continued state of short supply was expected in the trade during the months remaining before the new crop oil would be available.

Vetiver—The minimum quotation for Bourbon oil was advanced 25c. per pound when the earlier low quotation rose to $19.25. The increase was regarded in the trade as a localized price change and not indicative of any increased strength in prices at the source or of a stronger market. Haitian oil dropped during the week when the earlier minimum price of $16.35 per pound was lowered to $16. Also offered at a lower quotation was Java oil, which dropped from a previous offer of $29 to $25 per pound.

Wormseed—An even price schedule was maintained during the past week when earlier quotations held without change. The current range extended upward from the minimum offer of $8.25 per pound. The oil occupied a very tight position which dealers expected to be relieved only by the arrival of the next crop. Holdover from last year's crop has been reduced to very scant supplies, according to trade reports.

Wormwood—The price range appeared slightly narrower as a result of a minimum price of $5.65 per pound, up by 10c. from the earlier quotation. The oil has held steady in the past three months, the current price change being the first one recorded during 1953. Trade sources expected continued stability in price schedules and saw the current advance as an isolated incident rather than as part of a trend.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Material of NF specifications ranged in price from $1 per pound, while technical material was priced from 75c. Production of both types of this aromatic has been maintained at levels that put ample quantities on the market. A good inquiry was reported in the trade, with some of the current use resulting from the stoppage of shipments of Chinese anise oil. The top quotations for both grades were reduced during the past week.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—A stabile price structure has been maintained with the current price range showing no indication of changing in the immediate future. Quotations ranged upward from a price of $1 per pound. The material received an active inquiry, trade sources reported, and was available in quantities ample for all present consumer requirements.

Citral—Price changes have appeared more frequently in lemongrass oil derivatives during recent months when the costs of the raw material have fluctuated over a comparatively wide range. During the past week the price range of citral held steady, with the minimum quotation remaining at $3.20 per pound for the rectified material.

Linalool—The bois de rose oil derivative was offered from $5.35 per pound, showing no change in price during the past week. The replacement cost of Brazilian bois de rose oil, however, has moved upward. Whether this strengthening in raw material costs would be sufficient to bring about a price change in the derivative was not determined during the week. The material derived from lignaloe wood was priced from $6.75 and remained steady during the past week.

Botanical Market

—*Continued from page 72*

Ginger—Still unsettled and rather soft. African root was down to 14½c. to 15c. per pound and Nigerian, split, became 11¾c. to 12c. Jamaica root remained unchanged, here and at the source.

Pepper—Early last week the spot black pepper market became softer and the few buyers coming to the spot were able to buy at price concessions. Though quoted $1.49 per pound, the figure could be bettered from time to time. Futures were in position. A report concerning crop prospects on Sarawak pepper, made by the Director of Agriculture, said that a limited damage in one district has resulted from a flood. Plant disease at present gives no cause for alarm. Estimated 1953 production, to be taken with reserve, mentions a 20 to 30 percent gain over 1952 output. The new crop shipping season is July-August and hence unlikely to affect the market now.

Friday quotations on black pepper were down sharply:—Spot, $1.43 to $1.44 per pound; afloat, $1.43; April shipment, $1.41 to $1.42; May shipment, $1.41 to 1.42; June shipment, $1.41 to $1.42.

Trade Briefs

M. W. Kellogg Company has published its first issue of *Kellogg World* magazine.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The lead oxides followed the trend of pig lead last week. Red lead, litharge and orange mineral were reduced a fraction, as was lead monosilicate. Blue alkali dry and litho flushed toner were advanced by those sources which had not already done so during the previous week. Chrome green CP advanced when the last producers increased prices. Similar increases were noted in the markets for red toluidin toner, red para toner, and iron blues. Increases of molybdated toners affected schedules for blue methyl violet molybdated toner, blue Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, green brilliant thioflavin toner, molybdated and red rhodamine, molybdated PMA. Red cadmium lithopone advances resulted from higher selenium prices.

No price changes were reported for the tungstated toners yet. Some advances were being considered for these colors. Lead pigments, other the oxides and lead monosilicate, were unchanged. Price schedules of zinc oxide were at their old levels. Demand for zinc pigments has held up well.

The markets for synthetic resins were generally strong. Producers reported that the number of calls for industrial resins have been sustained at a high level. The continued strike at an alkyd producer's plant has not resulted in any critical shortages of these resins since other producers were able to take up the slack. Maleics enjoyed a good demand. Melamines were going strong, as were urea-formaldehydes. Prices of the synthetics have kept to the levels announced at the opening of the second quarter.

The market for the natural gums was a bit quiet, it was said. Demand has been relatively steady, although not heavy. Industrial requirements of manilas, dammars, batus, and congo gums have been quite good. The shellac market was quiet, with little change in either direction. The market for casein was unchanged. Prices of Argentine material held to previous levels. No indication of price has come from the Argentine government agency.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blue, alkali dry, 20c. per lb.
toner, litho flushed, 10c. per lb.
Chinese, 3c. per lb.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, 60c. per lb.
Milori, 3c. per lb.
Prussian, insol., 3c. per lb.
Soda, CP, bronze, 3c. per lb.
Victoria toner, molybdic, 20c. per lb.
Green, brilliant-thioflavin toner, molybdated, 60c. per lb.
Chrome, CP, 5-30% blue content, 1c. per lb.
31-50%, 2c. per lb.
Red, cadmium lithopone, 2c. to 13c. per lb.
Para toner, 10c. per lb.
Rhodamine, molybdated PMA, 45c. per lb.
Toluidin toner, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Lead, monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb.
Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
89.75	89.60	88.43	101.19

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—February net shipments of producers amounted to 3,931,000 pounds of atomized and grained powder, flaked powder, and paste, according to the Bureau of Census. In comparison, shipments totaled 4,109,000 pounds in January, and 4,239,000 pounds in February, 1952.

The breakdown of January figures revised in the report indicate grained and atomized powder net shipments were at 2,988,000 pounds that month, while flaked powder was at 312,000 pounds, and paste was 809,000 pounds.

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of furnace black in February increased 5 percent over January, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. February shipments of furnace black increased 2 percent above January levels. Contact black shipments decreased 2 percent in February. Total stocks increased 6,000,000 pounds. Exports of contact black in January, 1953, increased 36 percent over December, 1952.

Following is a table comparing the months of February and January. The figures are Bureau of Mines statistics and are expressed in pounds.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Feb., 1953	95,324,000	37,584,000	132,908,000
Jan., 1953	100,878,000	41,450,000	142,328,000
Feb., 1952	90,586,000	50,802,000	141,488,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Feb., 1953	92,442,000	34,261,000	126,703,000
Jan., 1953	99,947,000	38,710,000	138,657,000
Feb., 1952	85,952,000	39,151,000	125,103,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Feb., 1953	124,328,000	240,390,000	364,718,000
Jan., 1953	121,446,000	237,067,000	358,513,000
Feb., 1952	98,005,000	142,345,000	240,350,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Feb., 1953	[1]	[1]	[1]
Jan., 1953	13,968,000	13,843,000	27,811,000
Feb. 1952	9,993,000	12,316,000	22,309,000
Jan., 1952	10,706,000	19,585,000	30,291,000

[1]Not available.

Blue Alkali—Other producers have come up to meet the advance in dry material announced the previous week, making the new price $2 per pound. The litho flushed toner was advanced to $1.15 per pound. Contract prices were not scheduled to increase until the first week of May.

Green, Chrome, CP—An advance of 1c. for the lighter shades and 2c. for the darker shades eliminated the ranges created in the previous week. Producers were now quoting 38c. per pound for the shades of 5 to 30 percent blue content, 39c. per pound for the 31 to 50 percent blue content, and 40c. per pound for 50 to 60 percent blue content.

January production was 552 short tons, as against December output of 624 tons, and January, 1952, production of 466 tons, according to information from the Bureau of Census.

Iron Blues—Prices schedules of these colors were advanced by other producers following the previous week's announcement of an increase of 3c. per pound. Current quotations of Chinese blue, milori blue, Prussian blue, insoluble, and blue, soda, CP bronze became 48c. per pound. Contract prices were not scheduled to advance until the start of May.

Lead Monosilicate—The decrease in pig lead prices was reflected in this market last week as schedules came down 0.48c. in carlots and ½c. in less than carlots. Current quotations were at 14.16c. per pound in carloads, and 15.15c. per pound for less than carload quantities.

Molybdated Toners—Increases in these materials were announced by producers. Contract prices were not scheduled to advance until the first week of May. Spot material was advanced immediately. Molybdated blue methyl violet toner advanced 60c. to $2.60 per pound. Blue Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, increased 20c. to $4.10 per pound. Green brilliant thioflavin toner, molybdated, PMA advanced 60c. to $5.10 per pound. Red rhodamine, molybdated, PMA was advanced 45c. to $5.35 per pound.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdated, CP—January production was 328 short tons, compared with 410 tons in December, and 307 tons during January of last year, according to the Bureau of Census.

Orange Mineral—Schedules for this oxide were reduced ½c. last week, following the trend of pig lead prices. producers were currently quoting 19.10c. per pound in less than carlots. Carload quantities were 1c. less, however, the bulk of the material moves on an l.c.l. basis.

Orange and Yellow Chromes, CP—Total production in January came to 2,001 short tons, while December output was 1,915 tons, and January, 1952, production was 2,280 tons, information from the Bureau of Census indicates.

Red Cadmium, Lithopone—Prices of the various shades of this pigment were advanced last week. The light shade went from $1.68 to $1.70 per pound in barrels. Medium-light advanced 4c. to $1.77 per pound. Medium shade came up 7c. to $1.85 per pound. Deep shade advanced to $1.93 from $1.83 per pound. Maroon became $2.05 per pound, an advance of 13c. Orange-red remained at $1.64 per pound. The increases were said to be the result of higher selenium prices.

Red Lead—This lead oxide was reduced ½c. last week following the trend of the metal market. Current quotations of the grade 95 percent Pb_3O_4 were at 15¾c. per pound in carlots, and 16¾c. per pound in less than carlots. Carlots of the 97 percent material were at 16c. per pound, and less than carlots were 17c. per pound. Ninety-eight percent material was 16¼c. per pound in carlots, while l.c.l. quantities were 17¼c. per pound.

Red, Para Toners—The bottom of the previous range was eliminated last week as other producers followed the 10c. increase. Current quotations of spot material were at 95c. per pound. Contract

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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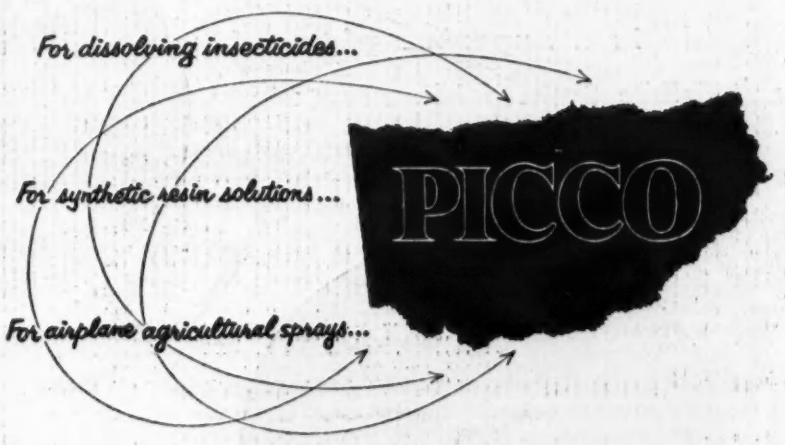

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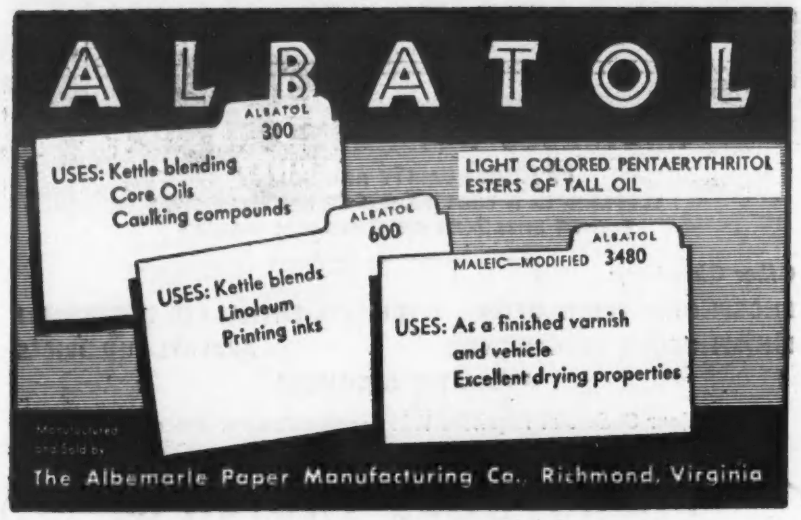

prices will go up May 1, in some cases, and May 4, in others.

Red, Toluidin, Toner—The last producers announced that they would follow competition and advance schedules 10c., thus eliminating the bottom of the range carried previously. Current quotations were at $1.50 per pound. Contract prices were scheduled to make the increase effective early in May.

Tungstated Toners—No price changes were reported for these materials yet. However, it was said that some advances in schedules were being considered.

Ultramarine Blue—Producers have announced an increase of 10 percent or 2½c. per pound, whichever is less, in schedules of the regular types, effective the beginning of May. The regular standards were scheduled to be quoted in a range of 22½c. to 35c. per pound, and jobbing blues would be in a range of 16½c. to 18½c. per pound.

Yellow Zinc—Production of zinc chromate, CP, in January totaled 546 short tons, compared with 526 tons in December, and 580 tons in January, 1952, the Bureau of Census indicates.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Demand for these synthetics was still strong. A labor strike at a major producer's plant has shut down production of those facilities. However, it was said that no critical shortages were expected to develop since other producers had the capacity to withstand the load. Prices have kept to their recently established levels.

Maleics — Activity in the furniture trade has supplied this market with a strong demand. The general level of demand for this, and many other industrial synthetic resins has been very good. Producers said that the markets were very firm, prices were steady now, and the future looked good. Recent increases which have taken place in the price picture for maleics and some other resins, have come about through higher raw material costs.

Melamines—Demand for these resins remained strong, a source said. Prices have not changed in the past week. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements. Producers anticipated that this market would hold up quite well.

Urea-formaldehydes—Producers reported that the demand for these synthetics was sustained at a good level. There were no particular difficulties with the supplies of these resins. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Lacquer Materials

Tricresyl Phosphate—Preliminary statistics from Traffic Commission indicate that 1952 output amounted to 17,424,610 pounds. Production of tricresyl in January totaled 1,763,515 pounds, compared with December output of 1,702,212 pounds.

Natural Resins

A source stated that this month has started out in the same quiet manner that January started the year. Activity was a bit slow at present, however, importers felt that the market was stronger than it has been in the past year or more. Industrial demand for the gums has been steady, but not exceptionally heavy. It was said that the gums which find the largest share of their outlets in industrial consumption, were currently firmer than they had been. Demand for the manilas, particularly DBB was stronger, it was said. Dammars, batus, and congo gums have been enjoying a fairly steady demand. Industrial consumers have not bought very heavily in advance, but they have purchased materials consistently.

Supplies of virtually all the gums have been adequate to take care of the buying needs. It was added that supplies of some items were not particularly high, but there was enough to take care of the demand. Prices of most of the gums were steady. Some firmness of prices was noted for DBB grade manila.

Shellac—There has been no change in this market. The general description still pictured activity a bit on the quiet side. Prices held to their previously established levels. One source stated that the market did not seem to be moving up or down, but rather in a sidewise direction.

Industrial demand has been sustaining the market's position during the past several months. Demand has not been very heavy, but it was steady enough to allow the market to hold its own level. Some additional demand had been anticipated when the spring paint season got into full swing. Thus far, the rainy weather has held trade sales back a bit in some lines.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Importers said that the market for Argentine material was the same as previous weeks. No definite word of price has come out of Argentina since that government took control of the market there. Quotations of French material were competitive with Argentine casein, the French casein being offered for May and June deliveries. It was said that there was a little more activity among consumers. The market for New Zealand material was reported to be very firm.

Glue Hide—January production totaled 5,022,096 pounds, compared with December output of 4,496,620 pounds, and January 1952 output of 5,210,653 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census.

Shipments in January totaled 5,428,385 pounds, as against 4,478,938 pounds in December, and 3,536,326 pounds shipped in January of 1952.

Stocks at the end of January continued to drop to 17,090,701 pounds, compared with 17,496,990 pounds at the end of December. Stocks at the end of January 1952 were at 13,257,269 pounds.

Litharge—The price of this material came down ½c. last week reflecting the movement in pig lead schedules. Current quotations were at 14¾c. per pound in carlots, and 15¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Naval Stores

Dipentene—February output amounted to 2,390 50-gallon barrels, as against 2,950

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barrels in January, and 2,970 barrels in February of last year, information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates.

From April 1, 1952, to February 28, 1953, 32,910 50-gallon barrels were produced, compared with 35,770 barrels produced in the similar period of the 1951-52 season.

Oil, Pine—Output in February totaled 11,930 50-gallon barrels, while January output was 13,020 barrels, and February, 1952, production was 14,760 barrels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rosin—Total production of gum and wood rosin in February was 98,330 drums of 520 pounds net, compared with 115,220 drums in January, and 126,210 drums in February, 1952, according to information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The cumulative total for the period April 1, 1952, to February 28, 1953, was 1,591,950 520-lb. drums, while the sum for the corresponding period of the 1951-52 crop year was 1,898,130 drums.

Tar, Pine—February production totaled 7,930 50-gallon barrels, compared with 9,500 barrels in January, and 9,920 barrels in February of last year, information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics relates.

The cumulative total from April 1, 1952, to February 28, 1953, was 86,980 50-gallon barrels, as against 116,390 barrels in the similar period of the previous crop year.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.[1]	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
K	...	...	7.43*‡	...	...
M	...	...	7.40*‡	...	...
N	...	7.55*		7.50*	...
WG	...	7.75*	7.65*‡	7.75*	...
WW, X	...	7.80*	7.76*	7.83*	7.86*
Sales, USDA	...	4¶	852*	3¶	1¶

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M $8.50, N $8.60, WG $8.70, WW $8.80.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.532†	.533†	.53†
Sales	...	...	40,000§	18,000§	8,000§

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. §Gallons.
[1] Holiday.

Varcum Chemical Names Stanford Aid to President

George Lewis, president of Varcum Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced the appointment of J. S. Stanford, as assistant to the president.

Mr. Stanford will have complete charge of both the Niagara Falls and Lindsay, Ont., plants. He was formerly with the chemical division of the Borden Company, where he was general works manager of the Bainbridge, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., plants. Prior to that, Mr. Stanford was a general superintendent for the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

Phila. Paint Technicians To Hear Adams Wed.

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet Wednesday in the Engineers' Club to hear Clovis H. Adams, chief of the mineral productions laboratory of the auxiliaries research department of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, speak on "Ozlo 18M—A New and More Efficient Leaded Zinc Oxide Pigment for Use in House Paint."

N.Y. Paint Technicians Hear Toning Agents Talk

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club heard F. A. Lilley of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del., present a paper on "The Effect of Toning Agents on the Hiding Power of White Architectural Enamels" at its last meeting.

While a great deal of information is available on the hiding power of titanium dioxide in white architectural enamels, data on toned architectural enamels are relatively meager, according to Mr. Lilley.

The paper evaluated the hiding power and apparent reflectance of eight different toning agents when used with pentaerythritol alkyd enamels containing several concentrations of TiO_2 per gallon. Curves developed in the study indicated an increase in hiding, or contrast ratio, corresponding to a decrease in apparent reflectance (increased color concentration), except with medium chrome yellow.

New England Paint Club Sets Sports Night Event for Friday

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a sports night event Friday in the Statler hotel, Boston. Cocktails will be served at 5:30 p.m. and dinner an hour later.

Polymer Development Told By Eastman Representative

Fred M. Ball, of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., recently introduced a new cellulose polymer, half-second viscosity cellulose acetate butyrate, to members of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Mr. Ball's report to the club showed that half-second butyrate produces excellent wood lacquers. These lacquers, it was claimed, afford a higher degree of protection against ultraviolet light than nitrate lacquers—a particularly important factor in blond furniture finishes where direct sunlight causes nitrate finished surfaces to darken in exposed areas. Mr. Ball claimed that half-second butyrate lacquers withstand ten "cold check" cycles—demonstrating at least a partial solution to furniture manufacturers' problem of surface checking brought about by rapid temperature changes.

According to Mr. Ball, half-second butyrate also produces exceptional metal lacquers. Such lacquers, it was claimed, exhibit considerably greater resistance to weathering than nitrate lacquers and retain their initially low color much longer.

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Chalk Whiting Concessions Said to Need No Modifying

The Tariff Commission last week found that there is no basis for action under the so-called "escape clause" of the trade agreements act for either modifying or withdrawing the tariff concessions that have been granted by this government on imports of chalk whiting.

Under the general agreement on tariffs and trade and an earlier bilateral agreement with Belgium, the duty on this product has been reduced from four-tenths of a cent per pound to one-tenth of a cent per pound. The Southwark Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., had protested to the commission that as a result of the duty reduction, imports of chalk whiting were entering the country in such volume as to endanger the domestic industry.

In its report on its investigation of the imports, the commission concluded that it was not imports that were injuring the domestic industry, but a displacement of chalk whiting by lime whiting and precipitated calcium carbonate. Calcium carbonate pigments are now being used in products in which chalk whiting was used almost exclusively before World War I, it was stated.

Before the first World War there were fifteen producers of chalk whiting in the United States; today there is but one. In the years immediately preceding World War II, ten to twelve percent of the chalk whiting consumed domestically was supplied by imports, and last year it was 62 percent.

The commission stated that this increase in the ratio of the imports to consumption results chiefly from a decrease in production rather than an increase in imports. Production in 1952 was only about one tenth as large as pre-war production; recent imports have been above the prewar level. Imports of all calcium carbonate pigments, however, have declined relative to domestic production, the commission said.

Newport Industries Names DeLaney Sales Representative in New York

R. J. Spitz, sales manager of Newport Industries, Inc., New York, has announced the appointment of Edwin G. DeLaney as sales representative for the company in the New York metropolitan area. Mr. DeLaney will handle Newport's complete line of naval stores, treated rosins and tall oils in this territory and will also assist the regular Newport representatives in the Philadelphia and Baltimore, Md., territories.

Mr. DeLaney entered the coatings field in a laboratory of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, later transferring to L. Sonneborn Sons, in Belleville, N. J. From 1942 until the present he was in the resin division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York.

Surface Chemicals Names Anderson Aid to President

Harry M. Anderson, jr., has been appointed assistant to the president, in charge of Surface Chemicals, Inc., a division of the McKay Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Anderson will direct the research, manufacturing and sales program for the company's line of specialty finishing products and chemical resistant finishes. He will make his headquarters at the company's laboratories and plant in McKees Rocks, Pa.

Hooker Glass Elects

Arthur Dole, jr., president, has announced the election of Arthur D. Cassin, Arthur Dole 3rd, Milton J. Mazurek and David V. Thomas as assistant vice-presidents of the Hooker Glass & Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Trade Briefs

M. H. Baker Company has been named sales representative for the pigment color division of United Wallpaper, Inc.

Packer Machinery Corporation has announced the addition of a new filling machine to its line.

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ASTM Committee Meeting Highlighted by Beckwith Talk

A talk on "The Production Man's View of the Technical Man's Responsibility," by N. P. Beckwith, vice-president and technical director of the Rinshed-Mason Company, highlighted the spring meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials' Committee D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer and related materials. Mr. Beckwith discussed the various ways in which technical personnel are in contact with production personnel, and considered the qualities which are most desirable to promote cooperation, understanding and productive work between the two groups.

Over a three-day period, there were seventy meetings of D-1 sub-committees and working groups in addition to the main committee meeting. The programs of work of the technical subcommittees have resulted in recommendations for the adoption of a number of new tentative methods of test and specifications which will be voted on by Committee D-1 in its annual June report. Among these are specifications for high-gravity glycerin and also new methods of sampling and testing high-gravity glycerin. Revisions of the methods of chemical analysis of white pigments (D34-51T) were submitted.

Items Ready for Vote

Also ready for vote of Committee D-1 are a tentative method of test for non-volatile content of resin solutions, and tentative revisions of the methods of test for drying time, gloss, non-volatile matter and consistency of nitrocellulose clear lacquers and lacquer enamels (D-333-40). Other new methods of test recommended for publication as tentative are for color difference measurements with the Hunter multipurpose reflectometer, and also a consolidated gloss method which is intended to replace the present standard method of test for 60 degree specular gloss (D 523-51).

Progress Reports Received

Progress was reported in the preparation of new proposed tentative methods covering photographic standards for classifying ferrous surfaces for painting, abrasion resistance test of varnishes, method of test for hiding power and a procedure for sampling drying oils and related materials.

The committee also received reports of progress on the preparation of revised specification for copper phthalocyanine to include flocculation and crystallization types of pigments, methods of test for drying time and specific gravity of printing inks, the revision of the present methods of sampling and analysis of shellac (D29-40), determination of cold alcohol insoluble matter, polymerized bodies and color of lac resins, and revision of the method for analysis of dry mecuric oxide.

Sherwin-Williams Establishes Five Additional Scholarships

Establishment of five additional company-sponsored scholarships at four colleges and one university has been announced by Arthur W. Steudel, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The scholarships, each in the amount of $500 annually, are intended to foster the study of chemistry and chemical engineering as professions and to reward academic excellence at the undergraduate level in these fields.

Schools at which the scholarships will be awarded during the 1953-54 academic year and annually thereafter are:—Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago; Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.; DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; and Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. Students who have completed three years of college work in chemistry are eligible for the awards.

The George A. Martin scholarship in chemical engineering has been established at the Illinois school in honor of George A. Martin, late president of Sherwin-Williams. The Mississippi State scholarship will be known as the William F. Hand scholarship in chemistry, in honor of the late William A. Hand, who served for many years as professor of chemistry there and as state chemist for Mississippi. The other scholarships have been designated as Sherwin-Williams scholarships in chemistry.

Titanium Dioxide Pigment Data Outlined in Calco Publication

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has issued a technical bulletin, No. 905, on "Unitane OR-640," titanium dioxide pigment. The bulletin describes the durability characteristics and the paint-making properties of the material. A brief review of the mechanism of the weathering failure of pigmented coatings is included to illustrate the relation of the titanium dioxide pigment to other film constituents. Typical weathering data are presented to show how this type of pigment will perform in various exterior surface coatings.

Phenolic Thermo-Setting Item Offered by Borden

A new general purpose phenolic thermo-setting compound in black or brown has been announced by the Borden Company's chemical division. The compound has versatile molding characteristics as well as superior machining qualities, high surface lustre and mechanical strength, according to Borden.

Marketed as "Durite GP-151," the new product is said to combine excellent drilling and tapping characteristics, a wide range of flows, and good buffing qualities. Borden's reports it is an extremely fast curing material with excellent appearance in all flow ranges. Further information on this compound may be obtained from the "Durite" products department of the chemical division at 5000 Summerdale avenue, Philadelphia.

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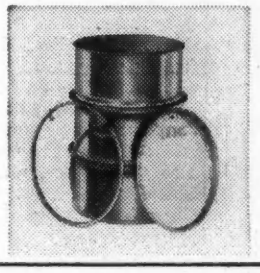
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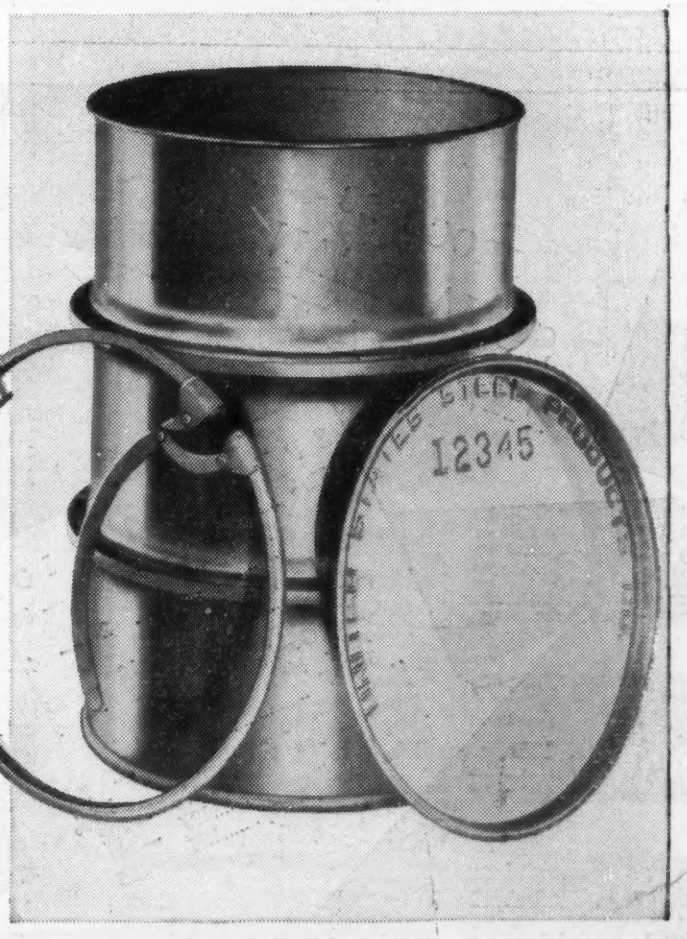

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was slow last week, the market reflecting the Korean truce negotiations, which caused consumers to act more cautiously. Corn and cottonseed oils were steady, and unchanged. Soybean oil was slightly easier. Trend of peanut oil continued downward and prices dropped 1½ cent per pound. Coconut oil also was weaker and off 1¼ cent for prompt and forward delivery. Copra was easier and $10 per ton lower.

Tung oil was advanced fractionally as a result of the government restricting imports to 2,000,000 pounds during the period, April 8 through June 30. This caused importers and domestic producers to raise asking prices fractionally, but consumers moved to the sidelines. Holders of oiticica also lifted quotations but consumer inquiry continued to lag. Brazilian castor oil was lower, with moderate trading at the decline. Lower cost of palm oil replacements weakened the local market and quotations were cut about 1 cent per pound.

Trading in tallow and greases was light and spotty. Market was fairly steady at prevailing quotations. Export inquiry slackened. Offers for domestic delivery were freer.

Demand for linseed oil replacements was featureless, while consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities against former contracts. Refined fish oil remained firm at unchanged prices. Sperm oil was firmer and advanced fractionally. Safflower oil also was higher, reflecting the increased cost of soybean oil.

Oilmeals continued in slow demand, chiefly for nearby delivery. Linseed, peanut and soybean meals registered further declines, while cottonseed meal was unchanged and fairly steady due to large government holdings which thus far were maintained at former quotations.

Consuming inquiry for vegetable waxes slackened considerably last week. Carnauba wax was fairly steady and irregular. No. 3 North country crude was off 1 cent per pound, while the refined grade was 1 cent higher. African crude beeswax also was firmer and lifted 1 cent per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Consuming demand was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Export inquiry was less active. Prices were without change. Choice white was held at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4⅜c.; house, 4⅛c., and brown, 3⅝c., delivered.

Lard—Market was easier with other commodities. Prices were off fractionally. Cash lard was lower at 10¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was limited to immediate needs. Volume of trading was light. Export business also slackened. Prices were fairly steady and unchanged. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¾c.; special, 4⅝c., and No. 1, 4½c., same basis.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Small lot trading was noted for immediate requirements. Prices were held at former levels.

Coconut—Crude continued weak and market declined to 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, first half April shipment and straight April sold at 17¾c. First half May was quoted at 17¼c. and straight May, 16¾c, same basis. Market at New York was lower and nominal at 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Copra—This market was easier and more or less nominal at $245 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, off $10. Trading was inactive.

Corn—Light sales of crude took place at 14¾c. and 14⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Market was steady. Refined oil was unchanged at 18⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was dull and featureless last week, and was affected by the Korean truce negotiations which caused consumers to operate cautiously. While trading was limited, the market remained steady and price fluctuations were narrow. Nearby deliveries continued firm and supported by trade buyers. Allied markets were unsettled, while crude cottonseed oil was steady. Offers were maintained at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley, with bids at ⅛c. less. Texas was nominal at 14¾c. less.

Commodity Credit Corporation offered about 700 tankcars of refined oil stored in the New York area for domestic use at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. storage points or market price whichever is higher and for export at bids, same basis. Stocks of oil were stored at following points.

Warehouse and location	Grade	Pounds
Cargill Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	PBSY	2,353,540
Spencer Kellogg Co., Edgewater, N. J.	PBSY	2,048,930
	SY	573,970
E. F. Drew Co., Boonton, N. J.	PBSY	16,930,550
Southern Cotton Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.	PBSY	3,335,620
	PSY	273,000
	GOSY	53,795
	SY	610,000
	OSY	1,116,000
Barge Tank Cleaners, Brooklyn, N. Y.	PBSY	7,172,420
	OSY	60,100
Pompeian Olive Oil Co., Baltimore,	PBSY	1,564,420
	PSY	423,640
Simonin Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	PBSY	324,960
National Molasses Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	PSY	537,520
	PBSY	1,911,140
	OSY	1,264,520

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	23	13.62	13.50	13.62@13.65
July	7	13.48	13.21	13.42S
September	3	12.72	12.65	12.60@12.70
December	1	11.55	11.55	11.55@11.65

Total sales, 34 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 15½c. bid and 15¼c. asked, per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil 13⅝c. bid and 13¾c. asked, tankcars, Decatur. Market steady. Cottonseed and soybean meals quiet, with scattered sales daily, totaling a fair volume. Not much free meal availble. Government holdings stabilizing the market.

Linseed—There was no improvement in the quiet demand for oil last week. Raw oil was quotably unchanged at 15.2c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 16.45c., tankcars, New York delivery, with the possibility of doing 2 points less on bids for carlot quantities. Consumers, however, showed little interest in forward requirements and continued to absorb a good volume of oil against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil trading was extremely dull again the past week, with most of the action centering on immediate April needs. Buyers let contracts dwindle and were not too interested in adding to commitments unless forced to make replenishments. Prices held about steady, with raw oil, tankcars basis, quoted at 15c. to 15.2c. a pound f.o.b., Minneapolis; warehouse stocks at 15.4c. a pound. Shipping directions continued at a slow pace.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	4,860,000	9,420,000
Since Sept. 1	226,590,000	237,220,000

Flaxseed—Department of Agriculture last week urged farmers to reconsider their plans for the production of flaxseed this year and suggested in view of the large existing supplies, that farmers should consider planting 10 to 15 percent less acreage than last year, instead of the 20 percent increase indicated by farmers intentions in March. Farmers have indicated intentions to plant about 4,142,000 acres to flaxseed this year, compared with 3,450,000 acres last year. The increase in acreage would produce more than 36,000,000 bushels, with average yields, against last year's production of 31,000,000 bushels. The July 1, 1953, carryover of flaxseed and linseed oil from preceding

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, coconut, 3c. per lb.
Corn, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, 1c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed foots, 95%, ⅜c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Safflower, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean foots, 95%, ⅜c. per lb.
Sperm, ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 3 ref., 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $10 per ton.
Lard, ⅛c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. to $1 per ton.
Oil, castor, Braz. No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, 1¼c. per lb.
Palm, ⅞c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1½c. per lb.
ref., 1½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 to $2.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3 crude, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 11, 1952
98.64	99.73	102.63	96.95

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

crops is estimated at the equivalent of about 42,300,000 bushels. Total domestic use and exports for 1953-54 are expected to be about 30,000,000 bushels, the same amount used in 1952-53.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices moved over a narrow range in the futures market the past week. The market was very sensitive day to day demand. In the cash market, premiums were reduced 2c. a bushel and crushers were paying option (May future) price for No. 1 flaxseed—or around $3.86 a bushel. Offerings were very thin and, as a result, purchases in the spot cash market totaled only 12 cars and 19,000 bushels in trucklots. Bookings "to-arrive" amounted to 19 cars and 26,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual marketings of flaxseed totaled 53 cars the past week, as against 60 cars the previous week and 174 cars in the same week last year. Shipments out of Minneapolis amounted to 29 cars, compared to 37 cars the preceding week and 15 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
Past week.	90,100	159,000	49,300	13,600
Since Sept. 1	12,894,500	19,445,900	2,376,950	4,077,300

Oiticica—This market was firmer with tung oil, advancing fractionally. Liquid was quoted at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 25c. to 25½ per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Reduced stocks of edible oil on spot were in firm hands and prices were maintained at $2.60 to $2.70 per gallon, drums, duty paid for spot delivery. Demand was fair with holders not offering freely. Export licenses for shipment of oil in drums from Spain were still suspended. Olive foots were nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, on spot.

Palm—Replacements were easier and off sharply. Drums declined to 11.8c. per pound on spot and tankcars to 10.7c. per pound, New York, May delivery.

Palm Kernel—Market remained steady and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, in bond, New York.

Peanut — Trend of prices continued downward, declining 1½c. per pound. Light sales of crude were reported at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for April delivery. Offers were freer, with buying interest quiet. Refined oil was lower at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—While business was slow, refined was held at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Safflower—Higher cost of soybean oil, strengthened this market and quotations were up ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 15¼c. per pound, and drums, carlots at 16¾c. delivered, Atlantic coast.

Rice Bran—Market remained steady at the recent advance. Stocks were materially smaller. Crude was held at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and clarified at 16½c. to 16¾c., drums, as to quantity.

Soybean—Trading was limited, the market was irregular and slightly lower. Crude oil was sold at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, for April delivery; 13½c. May and 13½c. June. July was quoted nominally at 13⅜c. and August, 13¼c., same basis. Refined salad oil was sold at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Alkali refined and clarified oils also were off ⅛c. per pound.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for April 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	45	17.36	17.21	17.35@17.40
July	86	17.10	16.92	17.00@17.05
September	51	15.83	15.63	15.63S
October	8	15.35	15.20	15.23S
December	13	15.20	15.03	15.00@15.05

Total sales, 203 contracts.

Tung—Announcement of government restrictions on tung oil imports to 2,000,000 pounds during the period April 8 to June 30, created a firmer tone in the market and asking prices were lifted fractionally by importers and domestic producers. Tankcars were raised to 29¼c. to 29½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and domestic producers advanced quotations to 28¼c. to 28½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Business was at a standstill, consumers preferring to await further developments.

Department of Agriculture placed imports of tung oil and tung nuts under a quota of 2,000,000 pounds of oil or oil equivalent of tung nuts, during the period from April 8 to June 30, plus any quantities of oil in transit to the United States prior to April 8. This action was to prevent unnecessary expenditures under the price support program for domestic tung nuts and the interference with the orderly marketing of domestic oil. Prices of tung oil have declined steadily since last Fall, and as a result large quantities were placed under the support program. The 2,000,000 pound quota will be apportioned among individual importers on the basis of their imports during the past twelve months. Importers have the option of importing either tung oil or nuts. The price support for 1952 crop tung oil is 26.5c. per pound, and tung nuts, $67.20 per ton. Loans and purchase agreements for oil expire June 30.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 27½c. per pound; No. 3, 26c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 33.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; dehydrated, unbodied, 31.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude, 18c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14.875c. per pound; refined, 18.90c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 15.125c. per pound, Valley; 14.75c. per pound, Texas; refined, 19c. per pound, California. Linseed, $16.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 22¼c. per pound; refined $26½c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 13¾c. per pound; refined, 17c. per pound, Tung, 29¼c to 29½c. per pound, New York.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market remained steady as offers for shipment were scarce and closely held. Bids of 9c. for prompt shipment have been refused for drums, ex-dock, New York. It was reported that producers might accept 9½c., which was above buyers ideas. Stocks on spot were

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Refined Fish—Consumers absorbed sizable quantities against former orders. New business was light and confined to immediate needs. Light pressed oil was held at 11c. per pound, and alkali refined, 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, East coast and 7¼c. Gulf ports.

Production of crude menhaden oil in January and February were nil, against 57,140 gallons for the same time last year. Other fish oils production follow during the same periods:—Tuna and mackerel, 102,790 gallons, against 17,850 gallons; pilchard, 80 gallons, against 3,120 gallons; herring, Maine, none, against 440 gallons, and groundfish, 11,970 gallons, against 26,400 gallons, according to Fish and Wildlife Service.

Los Angeles.—No trading in oils was reported on the local market last week. Production of tuna continued light with offerings scarce and demand lagging. Alaskan herring oil quoted 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. Seattle. Menhaden oil, in light supply, quoted 7½c. per pound, tankcars, East Coast and 7¼c. Gulf ports.

Sperm—Market was stronger and advanced ½c. per pound. Natural winter 45 deg. was raised to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, and bleached winter refined to 12.70c. Drums, carlots were 1½c. more.

Fatty Acids

Vegetable fatty acids were stronger with increased cost of basic oils. Coconut acid offerings were resumed and prices were boosted 3c. to 26c. per pound, tankcars, and 27¾c., drums carlots. Soybean was lifted 1c. to 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, and 14½c., drums, carlots. Corn also was advanced 1c. to 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, and 13c., drums, carlots. Other vegetable acids were unchanged, but firmer. Consuming demand improved and trading was quite active before the higher schedules went into effect. Oleic, stearic tallow acids were in steady demand for prompt delivery and maintained at current quotations.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for cottonseed meal continued slow. Buyers were reluctant to buy high protein feeds, except for immediate use. Prices remain unchanged, being an average of the government offering prices from storage, which is $10 per ton under the government ceilings. A few mills that have ineligible seed which could not be tendered to the government, are offering supplies close to the government prices, and in some cases slightly under in order to move their tonnage. Pastures are good and private sources estimate that it will probably be mid-Summer before much meal will move unless prices drop sharply. Supplies are plentiful, with demand poor.

Linseed Meal—Market continued quiet. Prices were easy and lower.

Minneapolis.—The current draggy tone in linseed meal continued—in sympathy with other feedstuffs. Prices worked 50c. to $1 a ton lower despite light to moderate offerings. Crushers said that the market has not yet reached a point at which buyers are willing to take meal in good volume. Extracted linseed meal near week's end was quoted nominally in a range of $62 to $64 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent to 34 percent protein, was priced at $64.50 to $66 a ton, nominal. Shipping instructions were hard to get, crushers reported.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	7,500,000	15,180,000
Since Sept. 1	395,920,000	393,140,000

Peanut Feed—The feed market was weak with asking prices of $70 per ton for 45 percent sacked old process in Georgia and $67 sacked for 45 percent solvent in South Alabama region. A little better demand exists in the Virginia area, with asking prices at $76 sacked for 45 percent old process, for April shipment. Supplies are not too large, but ample, considering the demand.

Soybean Meal—Overall demand for soybean meal was still slow. Meat scraps which can be substituted in some feeds for soybean meal are cheaper per unit protein, and have cut demand somewhat for meal. Poultry business is holding fairly good, but is not sufficient to take the production of meal. Prices continued weak. Forty-four percent bulk was offered at $63 per ton Decatur and $66 Memphis, April shipment. Generally, buyers are only contracting for their immediate requirements.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude grades were steadier and slightly higher. Crude African was lifted to 46c. to 47c. per pound, as to quantity. Brazilian was scarce and nominal at 60c. per pound, prompt delivery. Central American covered a wide range from 56c. to 58c. per pound, same basis depending upon quality.

Candelilla—Trading was limited, as consumers operated in a hand-to-mouth manner. Prices were unchanged for crude and refined grades.

The Mexican Government recently reduced the export tax on candelilla wax by 75 percent, according to American Embassy, Mexico City. The reduction from 4.74 pesos per gross kilogram (24.9 cents per pound) to 1.185 pesos (6.2 cents), became effective January 1, 1953, and will expire December 31, 1953. The ad valorem tax of 3 percent remains unchanged. Only those organizations authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture to produce candelilla wax and who operate through the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A., are granted this benefit.

According to trade sources, this step was taken by the Mexican Government in an effort to encourage the production of candelilla wax in Mexico. The action, however, apparently will be applicable only to the accumulated stocks of candelilla wax because the harvesting of candelilla wax was prohibited as of December 1, 1952, until September, 1953, in order to prevent excessive cutting and destruction of the plant.

Carnauba—Buying interest slackened as a result of Korean peace negotiations, but the market held on a steady basis. North country No. 3, crude was quoted at $1 to $1.02 per pound, with sales of sizable quantities at 1c. less. The refined grade was steadier, ranging from $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. No. 1, yellow, was maintained at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, as to quantity. Consuming inquiry was light, with demand restricted to actual requirements.

Ouricury—Business was reported quiet. Prices, however, were maintained at former levels. Refined was quoted at 75c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

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Fats, Oils Exports Low From Argentine in '52

Argentine exports of animal fats and oils reached a new postwar low in 1952 when total shipments amounted to only 3,174 tons, against 14,842 tons in 1951 and 78,338 tons in 1950, reports M. B. Steele, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Exports of animal fats and oils from Argentina averaged about 72,000 tons during 1935-39. The reduction in exports in the past two years is primarily due to the fact that domestic demand is currently about equal to domestic production. In addition stocks of animal fats were virtually depleted in 1950 because of unusually heavy shipments in the first ten months of that year.

Of the total quantity exported during 1952, 2,884 tons were lard, 257 tons were primer jus, and 33 tons were tallow. Lard exports principally were to Brazil, Italy, Peru, and Finland. The primer jus went to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and the tallow to Chile.

Trade sources report that the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute has liquidated lard holdings by selling about 3,300 tons to Brazil at 4 pesos per kilogram (24.2 cents per pound), for 1953 shipment.

Brown Chemicals Forms Export Import Division

Brown Chemicals has announced the formation of an export and import division to be known as Brown-Millbank Corporation, located at the head office, 15 Moore street, New York. The new corporation will engage in the export and import of all vegetable oils of drying and semi-drying nature such as rapeseed, wood, oiticia, castor, fish and sperm oils, as well as industrial chemicals. The corporation will be under the operating management of V. J. Millers, formerly associated with United Sterling Corporation, New York.

Tung Oil Nuts

—*Continued from page 3*

plication, establishing the intransit status of the products.

Small Business Provided For

Provision is also made in the order to take care of small business. The order sets aside 50,000 pounds from the 2,000,000-pound quota for allotment to small, independent enterprises which are in the business of importing drying oils or drying oilseeds but which can not qualify as base-period importers of tung oil or tung nuts. The amount that any such small importer can import, however, is limited to 1,000 pounds. He must also make application for an import authorization not later than May 1.

The department acted to limit imports under the provisions of section 104 of the defense production act which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to limit imports of specified commodities and products to such quantities as will not impair domestic production, interfere with orderly storing or marketing, or result in unnecessary burdens or expenditures under any price support program.

Price Support Mandatory

Price support for tung nuts is mandatory within the range of 60 to 90 percent of parity under present law. Price support for the 1952 crop of tung nuts, which are now being crushed and marketed, is made effective through producer loans and purchase agreements at 26.5 cents per pound of tung oil. This support rate, the same as that in effect for the 1951 crop, represents 62.2 percent of parity as of August 1, 1952. The department noted that domestic prices of tung oil have declined substantially since September, 1952.

At the conference March 25 with producers, importers and consumers of tung oil, the proposal was first advanced by the producers that imports of the oil be embargoed entirely. Later, it was proposed that imports be limited so as not to have a depressing effect on the price structure just at the time the domestic oil was being marketed. Consumers strongly fought the embargo proposal and accepted the import quota arrangement as the lesser of two evils.

Battley Opposed Limitation

Immediately after this conference, Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, entered a protest with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson, opposing any limitation on imports; denying that the department's price support program is threatened; or that there is any justifiable or statistical basis for curbing imports.

Mr. Battley also commented further on the situation in the association's weekly bulletin to its members—"Coatings." He called attention to the feeling in the trade that if the tung nut growers persist in their efforts to boost prices higher and higher and keep foreign oil out of this country, they and their crushing industry will be riding for a fall.

Allensworth Quoted

He quoted further from a letter of Allen P. Allensworth, market analyst, as follows:—

"They will price their product into a minor field of consumption if not out of existence. They are antagonizing the consumers of their products. They are defying the ingenuity of chemists and scientists and the shrewdness of manufacturers whose break-even points are steadily rising in the face of increasing resistance of consumers to high prices. If the tung nut people do not learn more about production and merchandising, about the problems of the commercial world into contact with which they have been drawn, they will wind up producing for the Federal government."

Mr. Battley remarked:—"I agree fully with this statement."

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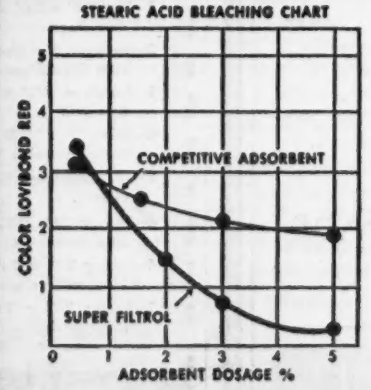

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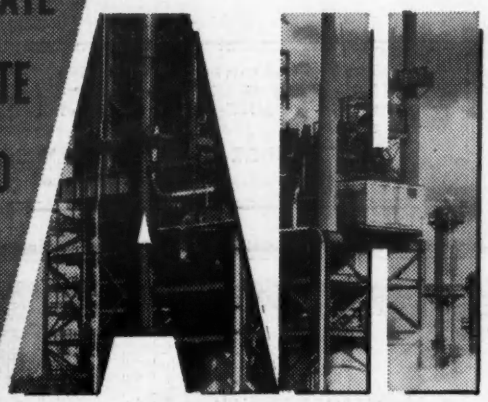

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Coconut Product Imports By US in 1952 Were Off

United States imports of copra and coconut oil in 1952 amounted to 324,621 and 59,307 short tons, respectively, according to the Department of Agriculture. This represents a decline from 1951 of one-fourth in copra purchases but an increase of 5 percent in oil. On a combined basis, in terms of copra equivalent, imports totaled 418,760 tons or 22 percent less than the 539,030 tons taken in 1951 and 28 percent less than the 579,290 tons imported in 1950. While copra imports exceeded prewar by 40 percent, coconut oil imports amounted to only one-third of the 1935-39 average. All of the copra and virtually all of the coconut oil originated in the Philippines.

Exports of crude and refined coconut oil in 1952, in terms of crude oil, also were down from the previous year—19,165 against 20,100 tons. Other North American countries took over half of the crude oil exports, with Canada the major market. South American countries accounted for 45 percent of the total with Colombia the largest buyer. South America also purchased 40 percent of the refined oil and again Colombia took the major portion. Over one-third of the refined oil went to other North American countries—largely to Canada.

Olive Oil Imports Up

United States imports of edible and inedible olive oil in 1952 totaled 24,009 tons, representing a slight increase from 1951, but approximately one-half the volume imported in 1950 and prewar, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Of this quantity 22,788 tons, or 95 percent, was edible oil. As in the previous two years, almost one-half of the edible oil imports came from Spain. Italy ranked second as a source of edible oil, accounting for about one-third of the total. Virtually all of the inedible oil was purchased from Portugal.

Soybean Data Offered

Information on the soybean crop and industry is presented in the 1953 edition of the *Soybean Blue Book*, published by the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa. Assembled for quick reference are the latest available statistics on production, prices and utilization of soybeans, meal and oil. A number of new tables and graphs are included for the first time this year. There are directories of soybean processors, oil refiners, and manufacturers using soy products in their operations, as well as firms offering their services and products to the soybean industry. The book is available at $3 per copy from the association.

Brazil Oiticica Names Agent

Brazil Oiticica, Inc., New York, has appointed R. E. Flatow & Co., 244 California street, San Francisco, as sales agent for the San Francisco Bay area. Flatow will coordinate with R. J. Roesling & Co., San Francisco, in the promotion of Brazil Oiticica's "Cicoil" brand of raw liquid oiticica oil.

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2—Sweetland #7 & #12 Filters.
2—Filter Presses, 18" Alum. 24" C.I.
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1—Bird 12" Cent. Steel, Sus. XP Motor.
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3—Vac. Shelf Dryers 6 to 13 Shelves.
2—Drum Dryers 36"x84" & 32"x90".
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Specific gravity	0.920
Refractive Index	1.465-1.468
Iodine Value	102
Saponification Value	180
Unsaponifiables	3-5%
Saturated acids	15-18%
Unsaturated acids	76-82%
Smoke point	415-420°F

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1—Hersey 18" x 9' SS Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4¼' x 50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—1400 gal., 1000 gal., closed, SS jacketed Kettles.
1—1600 gal. closed, SS Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
1—Bird 24" x 38" steel solid bowl continuous Centrifuge.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
4—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Groen 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Sharples P16 Monel Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

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1—Hersey 3'x26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
4—Devine NEW Vacuum Dryers having 10—40"x43" shelves.
4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—Jeffrey 5'x9' Monel indirect vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Eimco 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined Still with glass-lined condensers and receivers.
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1—Steel Storage Tank, 10'x50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Heat Exchanger, Stainless Steel, 225 square feet.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

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4—J. H. Day, type B, 14" x 30", 3 roll Roller Mills, roller bearings, water cooled, chain drive. High speed.
1—Quadruple Effect Evaporator, calandria type, brass tubes, 14,000 sq. ft. H.S.; excellent condition; still erected; complete with piping, etc.
1—6' x 14' Hardinge Rotary Counter Current Classifier.
2—Stainless Horizontal 13,500 gal. Welded Agitated Tanks.
4—Buffalo Atmo. dbl. drum Dryers, 32" x 72", 32" x 90", 42" x 120".
1—Raymond 5 roll High Side Mill.
3—Anco 4' x 9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5' x 6'6", complete.
3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".
1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank.
1—Rotap Testing Screen.
4—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 5', 6'.
36—S/S Jacketed Kettles, up to 1000 gal., some agitated.
17—S/S Vert. & Horiz., open & closed Storage Tanks, up to 2000 gal.

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ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 2-7'x60' Calciners, made by Struthers Wells. Each 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, one with Manitowoc Recuperator, in excellent condition.
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3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.
6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'x7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.
4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 1—5' x 6'; 6' x 8', 800 gals. each.
4—Traylor Tube Mills, silex-lined, 4' x 13', 4'6" x 18'6", 5' x 22' and 5' x 20'. Also 2—5'6" x 20', iron lined, m.d.
4—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", each with condenser & pump.
1—400 gal. Nickel jacketed, closed Kettle, with condenser and pump.

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1—Patterson Fdry 500 gal. Steel jack., agitated Closed Kettle.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 6' x 6' acid proof, 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14', 11'6" x 18'.
8—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.
1—Mechanical Cooker, 5' x 16'.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
15—Sperry 18" x 18", C. I., Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
1—20 gal. B. P. jacketed Mixer, double sigma blades, m.d.
2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48".
2—Glen 340 qt. Mixers.
6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.
1—A.T. & M. Co. 18" susp. Centrifugal, Steel Basket, bott. disch., unloader.
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24"x94"⅛", rubber lined.
6'x29' type 347 SS, 21 trays.
8'x36'x⅜" (2—NEW).

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12,800 sq. ft., 10'6"x36' steel.

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30"x8' Stokes, Model 59AB, vacuum, rotary.
5'x6', Blaw-Knox, Drum, atmospheric.
24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.
6'x35' Louisville Steam Tube, complete.

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8'x10' & 11'6"x18', Oliver.
No. 7 Sweetland, 172 sq. ft., 41 taps.
36" Shriver, C.I., 36 chambers.
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5'6"x22' Buffalo (2).

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7'x160'x⅜" (2).
7'x120'x⅜".
7'x60'x⅜".
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Raymond, 5 roll, high side, complete.
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2'x12' L. B. double shaft, Pug.

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140 cu. ft. double shaft, paddle (NEW).
77 cu. ft. Blystone, heavy duty (2).

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400 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.
500 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.

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3,000 gal. Jackt'd. ASME (NEW).

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3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
4100 gal. 5'x28'x¼".
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6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS, 76"x28'.
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135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

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Copper, Aluminum and S. S. Steam Jacketed Kettles.
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15—Jeffrey Vibrating Feeders #1B.

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1—1,250 gal. Vertical Closed Stainless Steel Tank with coils and agitator.

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This equipment is priced to sell and we recommend your early investigation.

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35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

1—1,500 gal. Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettle.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 gal.

1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

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1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

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Filterpress Cast Iron, 30" recessed.
Tanks, 4,500 and 10,000 gal. steel.
Tanks, S/S, 1,500 and 3,500 gals.
Dryer, Louisville, 6'x50'.
Dryers Vacuum Devine, 10 shelves.
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Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Gehnrich Gas Fired Dryer, 12 trays, 21"x32"
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8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper Stainless & Rubber.
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2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

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1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—Vert. agit. Jack. 600 gal. Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks. 50 to 500 gals.
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

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#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
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2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
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2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
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M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls.
M3-27—Moore jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x5'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor.
3443—International 8'x8' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors.
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive.
M14-29—Patterson Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive.
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30".
M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32'x 36"; 2 HP motor.
3403—Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 54"x 60"; arr. direct drive.
3673—Large Stock of Jar Mills; single or multiple; all sizes.

STILLS and COLUMNS

3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser.
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x36'; 60 plate.
3564—Copper Bubble Cap Column; 18"x12'; 24 plate.
C13-140—Stokes 1000 Gal. Copper Bubble Cap Column; 36"x18'.
C14-141—Stainless Packed Column; 24"x14' insulated.
C14-150—Steel Absorption Column; 12"x10'; 20 cu. ft. raschig rings.
C14-151—Solvent Recovery Absorber; 8'x28' with accessories.
C14-152—Steel Scrubber Column; 36"x20'; domed heads.
C14-153—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI.
C15-154—Fractionating Tower in 2 sections; 24" x51'; 230 cu. ft. raschig rings.
3585—Stainless Flash Tank 8'x6' Type 316 S/S; with S/S Tube Bundle.
2755—Steel Still; 54"x96" with steel receiver 54"x96".
C14-136—HCL Absorber; 15"x16'6" high with accessories.
C14-137—Stainless Steel High Pressure Scrubber; 12"x4'.
2018—Monel Water Distillation Apparatus compression type; 22"x67".
9908 H2—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Still; 38½"x 42".
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60".
E13-161—Harris Stainless Vac. Still with S/S coils; 6'x30'9" with accessories.
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x10'.
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8¾"x19' high.

DRYERS (Rotary)

3168—Louisville Monel Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 38"x16'.
D11-155—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 5'x28' to 6'x50'.
D11-154—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers up to 6'x40'.
D11-158—Huhn Direct Fired Rot. Dryer; 3'x12' with accessories.
D11-159—Hersey Monel Direct Fired Rot. Dryer, 13'x24' with accessories.
3506—Horizontal Steel Rot. Dryer or Cooker; Vac. Jkt. Agt. 4'x7'7½".
3382—Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102" with agitator and 10 HP motor.
D6-147—Stokes No. 59AA, Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 24"x72" with accessories.
D6-144—Stokes 59B Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 40" x15' long with accessories.
D6-163—Buflovak S/S Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 50"x20' with Dust Collector and Speed Reducer.

DRYERS (Drum)

1300 McA—Struthers Wells S/S drum Dryers 5'x10' with accessories.
3026—Buffalo Rot. Vac. Drum Dryer; chrome plated 5'x12' complete.
2414—Rotary Drum Dryer in NICKEL; 48"x46".
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60".
D9-150—Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 32"x100"; 42"x120" and 60"x120".
D9-151—Buffalo Twin Drum Dryers; 32"x72" and 32"x92".

DRYERS (Shelf or Tray Type)

3501E3—Devine 20 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer, 40"x42", complete with Condenser, Receiver, Vacuum Pump, etc.
3664 N1-2—Buffalo 11 and 12 Shelf Vac. Dryers; 42"x42".
3673 L4—Buffalo 3 Shelf Vacuum Chamber Dryer; 40"x42".
D15-812—Devine 10 Shelf Vac. Dryer; 50"x 62"x76".
D15-809—Stokes No. 138 Vac. Chamber Dryer; 6 shelf 23"x34".
D15-811—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 5 shelves 40"x42".
D15-810—Devine Vac. Chamber Dryer; 16 shelf; 36"x36"; Condenser.
3289—Stokes 16 shelf Steam Heated Dryer; 3'x3'; 6'10" high.
3484 A15—Anets 20 Shelf Humidifier; 18"x26"x 3¼" spacing.
2626—Freas Vacuum Electric Oven; 9¼"x18".
3681—Despatch Electric Oven 500 degrees; F; 48" 30"x40"; 7 shelf.

SPECIAL LIQUIDATION

Location: Nearby New Jersey

- Buffalo 42"x120" Double Drum Dryer, complete.
- Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Press, 2,000 Pellets per M; 9 cu. ft. per Hr.
- Hersey Gas Fired Atmospheric Dryer, 5'x26'; girth gear; 5 HP motor.
- Simpson Intensive Mixer No. 1, 48" Pan; 7½ H.P. motor; complete.
- Jeffery Vibratory Cooler, 57"x10' with water cooled surface.

MIXERS (Powders and Granulars)

3499—New steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge.
2538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor.
3102—J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; size 3'x8'9" with top sifter.
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24"x12' long.
3505—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8"x24"x26" with Sifter; 2 HP motor.
M29-219—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 54"x12'; 7,000 lbs. 30 HP motor.
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor.
M26-208—Steel Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 13"x20"x8'; 7½ HP motor.
M29-209—FMC Double Ribbon Mixer; 3'x3'x8' with 10 HP motor.
M29-211—5,000 lb. Steel Mixer; 36"x42"x12' with 20 HP motor.
M29-206—Patterson Conical Blender; 135 cu. ft. with 15 HP motor.
3529—Munson Rotary Batch Mixer, 40 cu. ft.; 5' diameter.
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'6" arr. for motor drive.
3314—Broughton Double Shaft Paddle Mixer; 41"x43".
M29-205—Sturdevant 2,000 lb. Dry Mixer No. 3; 52 cu. ft. capacity.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J. H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x6¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
3166—J. H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; 5 HP.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J. H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x 68" with 5 HP PL motor.
2109—J. H. Day jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 53"x44".
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller.
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories.

LAST MINUTE ADDITIONS

2 Sperry 42" Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses; 30 NEW Cypress chambers; closed delivery; gear & pinion closure.
3 INCONEL 5,000 Gal. Tanks; 10' dia. x 8'4" str. side.
2 INCONEL 5,300 Gal. Tanks; 12' dia. x 6'.
2 STAINLESS (type 316) Resin Kettles, direct fired; with Turbo agitators and drives.
Niagara Stainless Plate Filter Model 30; 9 S.S. leaves on 3" spacing; tank 30" x 36".
2 Boiler Steel AUTOCLAVES; 5' x 5'6" dished heads; ASME code 150 PSI; with coils.
Pfaudler Glass Lined 200 Gal. Vacuum Reactor; Jacketed and agitated.
Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminutator Model D; 7½ HP.
Stainless Baffle Plate Extraction Column; 5' x 50', complete.
Pittsburg Lectro Dryer Model CHR; 3,000 CFM.
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3—Pfaudler 2000 gallon glass-lined series RL & XXL reactors, jacketed and agitated, 15 HP TEFC motors, ASME code.
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1—Raymond flash dryer, complete with No. 40 Imp mill, 40 HP motor.
2—Feinc 5' x 3' all MONEL string discharge filters, complete with all accessories, washing, compression and agitation mechanism.
1—Kennedy #25½ type S gyratory crusher, gearless type with 40 HP motor.
1—Kennedy smooth roll crusher, 24" x 10", chrome steel.
1—Kennedy 4' x 60' rotary kiln, ½" all welded complete with 10 HP motor and drive.
2—Kennedy type "A" 3' x 8' single & double deck vibrating screens, MD.
4—Kennedy Van Saun #3 bucket elevators, 25', 37', 37'6", 45'5" complete with enclosed buckets, motors and reducers.
1—Kennedy 36" disc feeder, rated ½ ton per hour.
1—Acme 9" x 16" manganese jaw crusher, with 30 HP motor.
3—Buflovak all MONEL evaporators, 145, 293, 495 sq. ft. area with calandrias, condensers, salt settlers, ejectors, interconnecting piping, etc.

1—Hersey 3' x 24' MONEL counter current oil or gas heated dryer, complete.
24—Warthite, Duriron, Deming & Lawrence monel Hastelloy & CI pumps, 1" to 3".
22—Extra motors, some brand new, from 1½ HP to 40 HP.
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2—Monel clad 5'5½" x 5'5½" x7' x 1¼" bins.
2—Sly dust collectors 4488 sq. ft. and 2244 sq. ft. each.
2—Syntron electric vibratory feeder, 20" x 5'10" long.
1—14" x 15' trough belt conveyor.
1—6" x 60' screw conveyor, variable speed drive and motor.
1—Eriez permanent magnetic drum 18" x 18".
1—John Reiner Model GCG-15-C combination gasoline and natural gas powered generating set, rated 15 KW.
1—Low Chlorine equipment, including evaporator (hot water), flow meter, etc.

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2—Shriver 18" stainless steel filter presses, closed delivery 4 eye.
2—Shriver 24" x 24" cast iron filter presses, 4 eye, 28 chambers.
1—500 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated vacuum still, 75# jkt. & 30# internal.
1—500 gallon steel jacketed and agitated vacuum still.
1—Buflovak rotary vacuum drier, 24" x 48".
1—Devine 4C vacuum shelf dryer w/9—40" x 43" shelves, w/condenser.
1—Haveg 1000 gallon closed top storage tank.
1—Haveg #6 suction filter, 50 gal. top 100 gallon bottom, NEW.
6—Dry powder mixers, Day, Howe, Gedge Gray & Wolfe; 800 to 7500 lbs.
3—Beach Russ #7W vacuum pumps, 7½ HP motor.
1—Nash L-6 vacuum pump, MD.
1—Glascote 50 gallon vacuum glass-lined reactor, jktd. & agtd., with reflux condenser and 30 gal. receiver.

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1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
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Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-SI, motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur, con.
Vacuum Pan: Mojonnier 26" stainless steel.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Dryer: American 42x120" double drum.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
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Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 3'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day mixer, Steam Jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 10"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg, 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
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1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
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10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
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1—Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer, Type CGC 125 gph, with 5 H.P. 3-phase Motor—like new.
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1—A.T. & M. Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, 54" Imperforated Basket with Motors.
1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model PN-14.
1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.
1—Huhn Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 3' x 12'.
3—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 45 & 500 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft., Unused.
1—Bird 24" Monel Screen Type Centrifugal Filter.
1—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", Closed Delivery, 3" Frames, 35 Chambers.
1—Shriver Stainless Steel Filter Press, 24" x 24", Closed Delivery, 10 Chambers.

1—Fletcher Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, 40" Perforated Basket.
1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter, 12-16" Leaves, 28 sq. ft.
1—Simpson #1 Intensive Mixer.
1—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixer, 5000 lbs. Center Discharge.
3—Turbo Steel Jacketed Mixers, 700 gals. each.
12—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused."
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Bell Report Hit by Pew At API Division Meeting

John G. Pew, vice-president in charge of production for the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, and vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute, presented his views on the Bell Report of the public advisory board of the Mutual Security Agency at the eastern district meeting of the American Petroleum Institute's production division, held last week in Pittsburgh.

"The first mistake made by the report is in suggesting that conditions within the industry at present are satisfactory," Mr. Pew said. "That is manifestly untrue, and the uproad that is going on at present is proof of it. This is no tempest in a teapot, or much ado about nothing. Imports were high in 1950 and the domestic producer didn't raise the dickens. He was doing pretty well himself at that time and he wasn't worried. But since then his costs have continued to rise; he has been put in a squeeze and now he is yelling because he is in trouble.

"The Bell report does not take a realistic view of the defense obligations which must be assumed by the oil industry. It stresses what it calls the necessity to have assured sources available in other countries in all parts of the world where they would be accessible to our forces. That seems to me to be indulging in a wild flight into the realms of military strategy, and I do not care to follow."

The report, Mr. Pew went on, "recommends that present excise taxes now applying to petroleum be dropped. My interest is in seeing that imports are reduced, not that excise taxes are paid. Still, the amount of those excise taxes was substantially lowered last fall, and the immediate consequence was that in October, for the first time, petroleum imports climbed to more than 1,000,000 B/D on a monthly average. The daily average since October has remained above that figure. I think there can be no doubt that a further reduction in excise taxes would immediately result in further increases in imports," the speaker said.

Grains Redemption Dates Of '52 Crop Year Listed

The Commodity Credit Corporation gave notice last week of the final dates for redemption of grains and related commodities of the 1952 crop year on which loans have been made under the price support program. For flaxseed, except in California and Arizona, the redemption date is April 30; for soybeans it is June 1, and for grain sorghums, it was March 31.

Unless the loans are repaid on or before the final date for repayment, or the producer notifies in writing either the PMA county committee or the PMA commodity office serving the area that the funds have been placed in the mail, CCC will purchase the commodities at the higher of (1) the loan value plus interest and charges or (2) the market value as determined by the appropriate PMA commodity office as of the close of the market on the final date for repayment.

In event the market value is in excess of the loan value plus interest and charges, the excess amount will be paid to the producer by the appropriate PMA commodity office.

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Mr. Quintus added, or, more basically, the development of synthetic detergents must be considered in a measurement of total world supplies of fats and oils.

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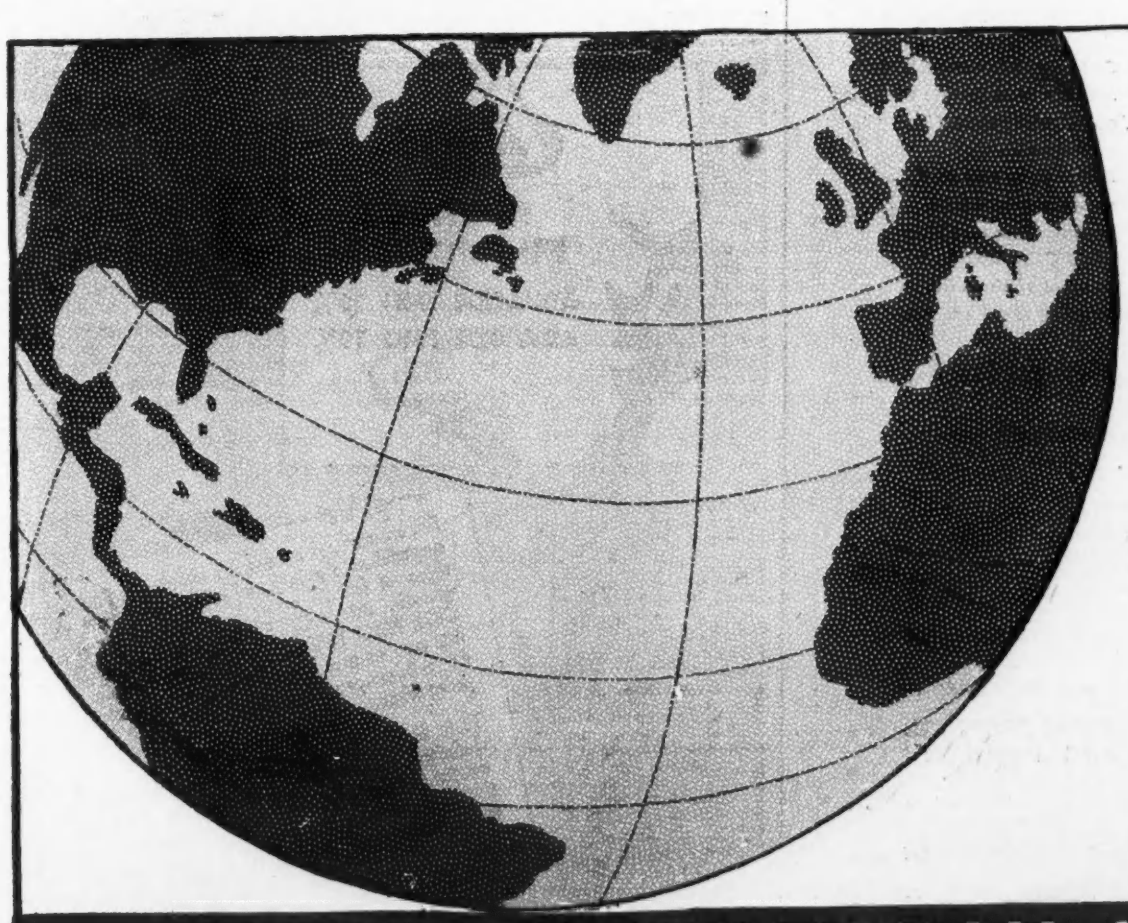

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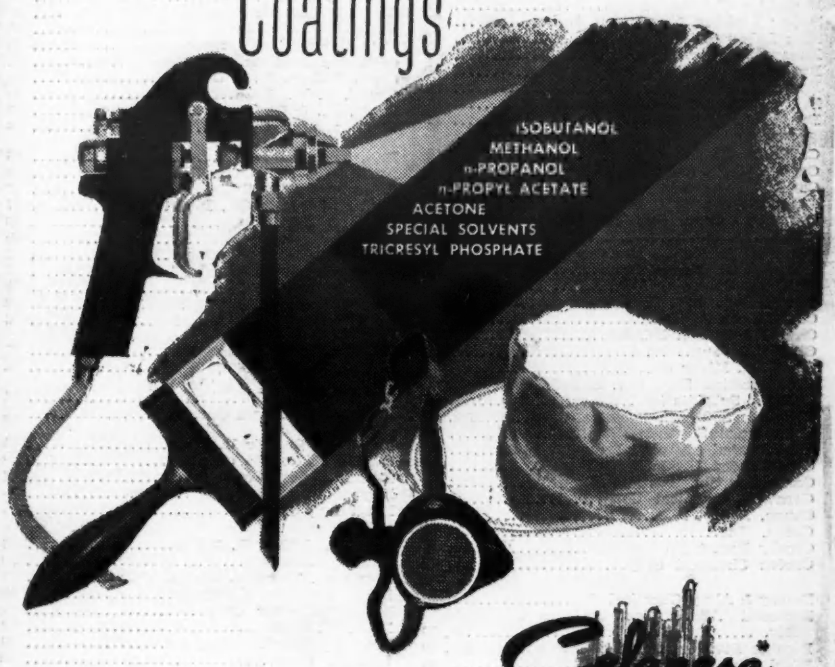

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